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CONVENTION between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the KING of SPAIN. Signed at *London*, *July* 14*th* 1786.

THE Kings of England and of Spain, animated with the same desire of consolidating, by every means in their power, the friendship so happily subsisting between them and their kingdoms, and wishing, with one accord, to prevent even the shadow of misunderstanding which might be occasioned by doubts, misconceptions, or other causes of disputes between the subjects on the frontiers of the two monarchies, especially in distant countries, as are those in America, have thought proper to settle, with all possible good faith, by a new convention, the points which might one day or other be productive of such inconveniencies, as the experience of former times has very often shewn. To this end, the King of Great Britain has named the most Noble and most Excellent Lord Francis, Baron Osborne of Kiveton, Marquis of Carmarthen, his Britannic Majesty's Privy Counsellor, and Principal Secretary of State for the department of foreign affairs, &c. &c. &c. and the Catholic King has likewise authorised Don Bernardo del Campo, Knight of the Noble Order of Charles III. Secretary of the same Order, Secretary of the Supreme Council of State, and his Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Great Britain; who, having communi-

cated to each other their reſpective full powers, prepared in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. His Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, and the other coloniſts who have hitherto enjoyed the protection of England, ſhall evacuate the country of the Moſquitos, as well as the continent in general, and the iſlands adjacent, without exception, ſituated beyond the line herein after deſcribed, as what ought to be the frontier of the extent of territory granted by his Catholic Majeſty to the Engliſh, for the uſes ſpecified in the 3d article of the preſent convention, and in addition to the country already granted to them in virtue of the ſtipulations agreed upon by the Commiſſaries of the two crowns in 1783.

II. The Catholic King, to prove, on his ſide, to the King of Great Britain, the ſincerity of his ſentiments of friendſhip towards his ſaid Majeſty, and the Britiſh nation, will grant to the Engliſh more extenſive limits than thoſe ſpecified in the laſt treaty of peace: and the ſaid limits of the lands added by the preſent convention ſhall for the future be underſtood in the manner following:

The Engliſh line, beginning from the ſea, ſhall take the centre of the river Sibun, or Jabon, and continue up to the ſource of the ſaid river; from thence it ſhall croſs in a ſtrait line the intermediate land, till it interſects the river Wallis; and by the centre of the ſame river, the ſaid line ſhall deſcend to the point where it will meet the line already ſettled and marked out by the commiſſaries of the two crowns in 1783: which limits, following the continuation of the ſaid line, ſhall be obſerved as formerly ſtipulated by the Definitive Treaty.

III. Although no other advantages have hitherto been in queſtion, except that of cutting wood for dying, yet his Catholic Majeſty, as a greater proof of his diſpoſition to oblige the King of Great Britain, will grant to the Engliſh the liberty of cutting all other wood, without even excepting mahogany, as well as gathering all the fruits, or produce of the earth, purely natural and uncultivated, which may, beſides being carried away in their natural ſtate, become an object of utility or of commerce, whether for food or for manufactures: but it is expreſsly agreed, that this ſtipulation is never to be uſed as a pretext for eſtabliſhing in that country any plantation of ſugar, coffee, cocoa, or other like articles, or any fabric or manufacture, by means of mills or other machines whatſoever, (this reſtriction, however, does not regard the uſe of ſaw-mills, for cutting or otherwiſe preparing the wood), ſince all the lands in queſtion being indiſputably acknowledged to belong of right to the crown of Spain, no ſettlements of that kind, or the population which would follow, could be allowed.

The Engliſh ſhall be permitted to tranſport and convey all ſuch wood, and other produce of the place, in its natural and uncultivated ſtate, down the rivers to the ſea; but without ever going beyond the limits which are preſcribed to them by the ſtipulations above granted, and without thereby taking an opportunity of aſcending the ſaid rivers beyond their bounds, into the countries belonging to Spain.

IV. The Engliſh ſhall be permitted to occupy the ſmall iſland known by the names of Caſina, St George's Key, or Cayo Caſina, in conſideration of the circumſtance of that part of the coaſt oppoſite to the ſaid iſland, being looked upon as ſubject to dangerous diſorders; but this permiſſion is only to be made uſe of for purpoſes of real utility: and as great abuſes, no leſs contrary to the intentions of the Britiſh government, than to the eſſential intereſts of Spain, might ariſe from this permiſſion, it is here ſtipulated, as an indiſpenſable condition, that no fortification, or work of defence whatever ſhall at any time be erected there, nor any body of troops poſted, nor any piece of artillery kept there; and in order to verify with good faith the accompliſhment of this condition *ſine qua non*, (which might be infringed by individuals, without the knowledge of the Britiſh government), a Spaniſh officer or commiſſary, accompanied by an Engliſh commiſſary or officer, duly authoriſed, ſhall be admitted twice a-year, to examine into the real ſituation of things.

V. The Engliſh nation ſhall enjoy the liberty of refitting their merchant ſhips in the ſouthern triangle included between the point of Cayo Caſina, and the cluſter of ſmall iſlands which are ſituated oppoſite that part of the coaſt occupied by the cutters, at the diſtance of eight leagues from the river Wallis, ſeven from Cayo Caſina, and three from the river Sibun; a place which has always been found well adapted to that purpoſe: for which the

the edifices and ſtorehouſes abſolutely neceſſary for that ſervice ſhall be allowed to be built; but in this conceſſion is alſo included the expreſs condition of not erecting fortifications there at any time, or ſtationing troops, or conſtructing any military works; and in like manner it ſhall not be permitted to ſtation any ſhips of war there, or to conſtruct an arſenal, or other building, the object of which might be the formation of a naval eſtabliſhment.

VI. It is alſo ſtipulated, that the Engliſh may freely and peaceably catch fiſh on the coaſt of the country aſſigned to them by the laſt treaty of peace, as alſo of that which is added to them by the preſent convention; but without going beyond their boundaries, and confining themſelves within the diſtance ſpecified in the preceding article.

VII. All the reſtrictions ſpecified in the laſt treaty of 1783, for the entire preſervation of the right of the Spaniſh ſovereignty over the country, in which is granted to the Engliſh only the privilege of making uſe of the wood of the different kinds, the fruits and other produce, in their natural ſtate, are here confirmed; and the ſame reſtrictions ſhall alſo be obſerved with reſpect to the new grant. In conſequence, the inhabitants of thoſe countries ſhall employ themſelves ſimply in the cutting and tranſporting of the ſaid wood, and in the gathering and tranſporting of the fruits, without meditating any more extenſive ſettlements, or the formation of any ſyſtem of government, either military or civil, further than ſuch regulations as their Britannic and Catholic Majeſties may hereafter judge proper to eſtabliſh, for maintaining peace and good order amongſt their reſpective ſubjects.

VIII. As it is generally allowed, that the woods and foreſts are preſerved, and even multiply, by regular and methodical cuttings, the Engliſh ſhall obſerve this maxim as far as poſſible; but if, notwithſtanding all their precautions, it ſhould happen, in courſe of time, that they were in want of dying-wood, or mahogany, with which the Spaniſh poſſeſſions might be provided, the Spaniſh government ſhall make no difficulty to furniſh a ſupply to the Engliſh at a fair and reaſonable price.

IX. Every poſſible precaution ſhall be obſerved to prevent ſmuggling; and the Engliſh ſhall take care to conform to the regulations which the Spaniſh government ſhall think proper to eſtabliſh amongſt their own ſubjects, in all communications which they may have with the latter; on condition, nevertheleſs, that the Engliſh ſhall be left in the peaceable enjoyment of the ſeveral advantages inſerted in their favour in the laſt treaty, or ſtipulated by the preſent convention.

X. The Spaniſh governors ſhall be ordered to give to the ſaid Engliſh diſperſed, all poſſible facilities for their removal to the ſettlements agreed upon by the preſent convention, according to the ſtipulations of the ſixth article of the definitive treaty of 1783, with reſpect to the country allotted for their uſe by the ſaid article.

XI. Their Britannic and Catholic Majeſties, in order to remove every kind of doubt with regard to the true conſtruction of the preſent convention, think it neceſſary to declare, that the conditions of the ſaid convention ought to be obſerved according to their ſincere intention to inſure and improve the harmony and good underſtanding which ſo happily ſubſiſt at preſent between their ſaid Majeſties.

In this view, his Britannic Majeſty engages to give the moſt poſitive orders for the evacuation of the countries above mentioned, by all his ſubjects of whatever denomination; but if, contrary to ſuch declaration, there ſhould ſtill remain any perſons ſo daring, as to preſume, by retiring into the interior country, to endeavour to obſtruct the entire evacuation already agreed upon, his Britannic Majeſty, ſo far from affording them the leaſt ſuccour, or even protection, will diſavow them in the moſt ſolemn manner, as he will equally do thoſe who may hereafter attempt to ſettle upon the territory belonging to the Spaniſh dominion.

XII. The evacuation agreed upon ſhall be completely effected within the ſpace of ſix months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, or ſooner, if it can be done.

XIII. It is agreed, that the new grants deſcribed in the preceding articles, in favour of the Engliſh nation, are to take place as ſoon as the aforeſaid evacuation ſhall be entirely accompliſhed.

XIV. His Catholic Majeſty, prompted ſolely by motives of humanity, promiſes to the King of England, that he will not

exerciſe any act of ſeverity againſt the Moſquitos, inhabiting in part the countries which are to be evacuated by virtue of the preſent convention, on account of the connections which may have ſubſiſted between the ſaid Indians and the Engliſh: and his Britannic Majeſty, on his part, will ſtrictly prohibit all his ſubjects from furniſhing arms, or warlike ſtores, to the Indians in general, ſituated upon the frontiers of the Spaniſh poſſeſſions.

XV. The two courts ſhall mutually tranſmit to each other duplicates of the orders, which they are to diſpatch to their reſpective governors and commiſſioners in America, for the accompliſhment of the preſent convention; and a frigate, or proper ſhip of war, ſhall be appointed, on each ſide, to obſerve in conjunction, that all things are performed in the beſt order poſſible, and with that cordiality and good faith of which the two Sovereigns have been pleaſed to ſet the example.

XVI. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified by their Britannic and Catholic Majeſties, and the ratifications exchanged, within the ſpace of ſix weeks, or ſooner, if it can be done.

In witneſs whereof, we the underſigned Miniſters Plenipotentiary of their Britannic and Catholic Majeſties, in virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent convention, and have affixed thereto the ſeals of our arms.

Done at London, this 14th day of July 1786.

CARMARTHEN (L. S.)
Le Chevalier del CAMPO (L. S.)

At the time of excharging our Sovereign's ratifications of the convention, ſigned the 14th of July laſt, we the underſigned Miniſters Plenipotentiary have agreed, that the viſit of the Engliſh and Spaniſh commiſſaries mentioned in the 4th article of the ſaid convention, with reſpect to the iſland of Cayo Caſina, is to extend in like manner to all the other places, whether in the iſlands, or on the continent, where the Engliſh cutters ſhall be ſituated. In witneſs whereof, we have ſigned this declaration, and affixed thereto the ſeals of our arms.

London, this 1ſt of September 1786.

CARMARTHEN (L. S.)
Le Marquis del CAMPO (L. S.)

SINGULAR VOWS *made by* KNIGHTS *in the* TIMES *of* CHIVALRY.

PERſonal valour dictated theſe vows; of which the following are examples: "James d'Endelee, ſays Froiſſart, in his Hiſtory, had made a vow, that, in the next battle in which the King of England, or either of his ſons, ſhould appear, he would be the firſt aſſailant, the beſt warrior on their ſide, or that he would die in the attempt."—Du Gueſclin, being at the ſiege of Montcontour, ſwore never to eat meat, nor put off his clothes, day or night, till he had taken the place; and his ſquire of honour, at the ſiege of Breſſiere, in Poitou, promiſed, before God, to plant, that day, on the tour of the city, the banner of his maſter, which he carried, crying, "Du Gueſclin! Du Gueſclin!" or to die in the attempt.—The ſame hiſtory reports, that the beſieged made vows to eat all their beaſts, and, as their laſt reſource, to eat one another, in the rage of hunger, rather than yield the town; while the beſiegers, on their part, ſwore to maintain the ſiege through their lives, and die in battle, or take the place by the force of aſſault.—The moſt extraordinary of theſe vows, was that of the peacock, or pheaſant, made by the Knight on the bird, as will be preſently related. Theſe noble birds, for ſo they were ſtyled, perfectly repreſented, by the brightneſs and variety of their colours, the majeſty of their kings, and the ſuperb veſtments with which they were adorned, when they held their pleniary or full courts.

The old romancers obſerve, that the peacock and pheaſant were, as well as veniſon, the particular food of brave and gallant knights.—"Gaſton, the fifth of that name, ſays Favin, who had been created a Peer of France by Charles II. betrothed to the daughter of that Prince, Magdalen of France, and adorned with the order of the Star, determined to celebrate theſe accumulated honours by a magnificent feaſt, given at Tours, in 1458, to be followed by jouſts, which he ordered to be publiſhed abroad. This banquet was compoſed of five ſervices, and ſeven entremets, or ſmall plates of dainties, uſually ſerved at the tables of the great, juſt before the fruit. In one of theſe entremets, they brought, in a large veſſel, a peacock alive, which had at its neck the arms of the Queen of France; and round the veſſel were ranged

ged various flags and ſtreamers, carrying the arms of all the princeſſes and ladies of the court; who were very proud of this honour ſhewn them by the Count de Foix; and ſo magnificent was this feaſt, that it appeared an earthly paradiſe. Theſe entremets were firſt deviſed to occupy the gueſts in the interval between the grand ſervices. They were exhibited before the reign of St Louis, at the marriage of his brother Robert, at Compiegne, in 1237; and by Charles V. at a feaſt he gave in 1378, to the King of the Romans. "The remains of this ancient magnificence, ſays De Thou, were ſeen at the marriage of the Prince of Navarre, in 1572, with the ſiſter of the King; and at another feaſt, which the Queen gave, the following year, to the Duke of Anjou, King of Poland: and a taſte for theſe ancient pleaſures was preſerved, at Florence, to the year 1600, at the banquet given, in that city, for the marriage of Mary de Medicis with Henry IV.

The plumage of the fine birds preſented at theſe ſplendid entertainments, was conſidered, by the ladies of Provence, as the richeſt ornament with which they could decorate the troubadour, who celebrated their praiſe: the feathers were interwoven in the crown, given as a recompence for the poetic talents he conſecrated to the celebration of valour and of gallantry; and a figure of the peacock was the prize of the knights themſelves. At a feaſt, given for the peace made in 1459, by the city of Marſeilles, "the Troubadours," ſays Father Meneſtrier, "came crowned with peacocks-feathers, which had been formally devoted to them by the ladies of Provence. The eyes, repreſented in their plumage, expreſſed the attention of all the world to theſe Troubadours." Pope Paul III. ſent to King Pepin a conſecrated ſword, and accompanied it with a mantle interwoven with peacocks feathers.

But the higheſt glory of this bird was the moſt ſingular vow made on it, which was performed in the following manner: The day on which the knights were to take their ſolemn vows, a peacock or pheaſant, ſometimes roaſted, but always dreſſed and garniſhed out with its fineſt feathers, was brought in, with great dignity, by the ladies, or the young gentlewomen, in a large gold or ſilver veſſel, in the midſt of a numerous company of aſſembled knights. They preſented this diſh to each knight, who made his vow on the bird; after which, they carried it back, and placed it on a table, to be diſtributed among the aſſiſtants. The ſkill of the perſon who carved it conſiſted in dividing the parts ſo nicely, that all preſent might have a ſhare. In the romance of Lancelot de Lac, there is a great eulogy given to King Artus, for having carved the peacock, at the round table, ſo much to the ſatisfaction of a hundred and fifty knights, ſeated at the feaſt, that they were all content with the ſhare aſſigned them.

The old romancers, who wrote on this ſingular vow, inform us, that the ladies, or young gentlewomen, after preſenting the bird to every knight, choſe one of the moſt valiant knights to accompany them in this ceremony, and to direct the peacock to that knight whom he eſteemed the braveſt: which being done, the knight directed cut up the bird, and diſtributed it in his ſight. So high a preference beſtowed on eminent valour was not accepted, till after a long and modeſt reſiſtance, and confeſſing themſelves the leaſt worthy of this honour: in the ſame manner as the knights admitted into the order of the Holy Ghoſt, proteſted they were wholly undeſerving of ſo glorious a diſtinction.

The account of the ſingular ceremony which paſſed at Liſle, alſo, in 1453, on the conferring this order, at the court of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, is too curious to be omitted; it was exhibited upon occaſion of the cruſade againſt the Turks, when the conqueſt of the Eaſtern empire was accompliſhed by the taking of Conſtantinople; and is thus deſcribed by Matthew de Couci, and Olivier de la Marche, who were at this feaſt: "The neceſſary time for the preparations, and arrival of the Knights, was paſſed in ſeveral feaſts given by the principal Lords; the laſt of which was that of the Duke of Cleves, when they proclaimed the banquet of his uncle the Duke of Burgundy, which, according to the ancient cuſtom, was to be given eighteen days from that time. The proclamation was thus made: A lady, mounting on the table where the Duke of Burgundy was ſeated, by a ſtep made for that purpoſe, kneeled down before him, and placed on the head of that Prince a chaplet, or crown of flowers: from hence the cuſtom of offering, at balls, a noſegay to the perſon who is to give the next entertainment,

ment. When the eighteen days were paſſed, the Duke of Burgundy drew together his whole court, and the nobility of his different ſtates, to his banquet, which was the annunciation of the high myſteries of religion and of knighthood: when, if the magnificence of the Prince was admired in the multitude and abundance of the ſervices, it was ſtill more conſpicuous in the elegant ſpectacles diſplayed in the entremets, or curious and dainty diſhes, brought in between the ſervices and the fruits; by which the feaſt was rendered more pompous and amuſing. There appeared in the hall divers decorations, machines, figures of men, and extraordinary animals, trees, mountains, rivers, and a ſea with veſſels on it: all theſe objects were intermixed with perſonages, with birds, and other living animals, who were in motion in the hall, or on the great table, and repreſented the actions relative to the deſign the Duke had formed; which was, to exhibit the feaſts of the palace of Alcine, in the ancient court of France. It is aſtoniſhing to conceive what muſt have been the extent of the hall, which contained ſo ſpacious a table, or rather ſo vaſt a theatre, with the ground neceſſary for the action of ſo many machines and perſons; without reckoning the multitude of the gueſts, and the crowd of ſpectators. In the midſt of this ſpectacle entered ſuddenly a giant, armed in the ancient manner of a Moor of Grenada; he led an elephant, who carried a caſtle on his back, in which was a lady, bathed in tears, and dreſſed in long mourning habits, as a nun, or devotee to the cloiſter. When ſhe came into the hall, and was in the midſt of the aſſembly, ſhe recited a poem of three ſtanzas, which commanded the giant to ſtop; but he looking on her with a fixed eye, continued his march till he came to the table of the Duke. At that moment the captive lady, who repreſented Religion, made a long complaint in verſe on the calamity ſhe ſuffered from the tyranny of the Infidels; and reproached the lukewarmneſs of thoſe who ought to have ſuccoured and delivered her. When this lamentation was over, the King at Arms, of the Order of the Golden Fleece, preceded by a long file of Officers at Arms, and carrying on his head a pheaſant alive, which was ornamented with a Golden Collar, enriched with pearls and precious ſtones, advanced towards the Duke of Burgundy, and preſented to him two young ladies; the one of whom was Yolande, the natural daughter of that Prince; and the other, Iſabel of Neufchatel, daughter of the Lord de Montaign; each accompanied by a Knight of the Golden Fleece. At the ſame time, the King at Arms offered to the Duke the bird he carried, in the name of theſe ladies, who recommended themſelves to the protection of their ſovereign, in conformity to the ancient cuſtoms, according to which, in the great feaſts and noble aſſemblies, they preſented to the Princes, Lords, and noble Ladies, a peacock, or ſome other royal bird, on which to make vows ſerviceable to thoſe ladies who ſhould implore their aſſiſtance. The Duke, after having attentively liſtened to the petition of the King at Arms, returned a billet, which was read aloud, and began in theſe words: "I vow to God my Creator, and to the glorious Virgin his Mother; and, after theſe, to the Ladies and the Pheaſants," &c. It further contained ſolemn promiſes (the grand intent of this allegorical exhibition) to carry the war amongſt the Infidels, for the defence of the oppreſſed Church, and that caſtle in which this ſingular ceremony was repreſented.

The vow made by the Duke (ſays Olivier de la Marche) was the ſignal of all the other vows, each of which had in view the proving their courage againſt the Turks; and ſome arbitrary penance was added, as to abſtain from wine and meat on certain days, not to ſleep in a bed, not to eat on a tablecloth, to wear ſhirts of hair, or armour next the ſkin, &c. till theſe engagements were performed.

The concluſion of theſe vows was celebrated by a new ſpectacle. A Lady dreſſed in white, in the habit of a nun, bearing on her ſhoulder a ſcroll, on which was written, "Grace of God," in letters of gold, came to thank the aſſembly, and preſented twelve ladies, conducted by as many Knights. Theſe ladies repreſented different virtues; the name of each, every lady carried alſo on her ſhoulder, marked on a billet or brevet; and that they were to be of this expedition, to inſure it ſucceſs. When they had paſſed in review, one after the other preſented their brevet to "Grace of God," who read them, and recited, at the end of each, in a couplet of eight verſes, the names of the Ladies, Juſtice, Charity, Reaſon, Prudence, Temperance, Strength,

Strength, Truth, Liberality, Diligence, Hope, Valour; all which were to express the virtues necessary to a true and perfect Knight. These ceremonies over, they all began to dance in figures, and were sumptuously feasted; and with these allegorical and magnificent entertainments ended this noble and joyful feast.

Useful Hints respecting SEA-BATHING.

I Believe that the fashionable practice of sea-bathing ought to be used with more precaution than it is. A thin, muscular man, as I am, may use freedom with cold water, which a fat, corpulant man should not. I have frequently gone into the water in a profuse perspiration, after two or three hours exercise; but then I staid no longer in the water than I would remain in a cold bath. It sometimes had the sensation of so many pins stuck into every pore of my skin; when, dressing myself immediately, and resuming my exercise, I soon recovered my former heat. I took these liberties with myself, because I did not apprehend that what an old Roman, or a savage American, could safely bear, would do a temperate Englishman any hurt. Having always bathed for my pleasure, and not for my health, I must own I went a little out of the common track. I never go into the the cold bath in winter, as the physicians prescribe, because I have not the least inclination for it, and I find myself, by the cold air, sufficiently braced; but in hot weather, when, like any amphibious animal, I feel a longing desire to be in the water, I bathe to the height of my wish. I have sometimes gone thrice a-day into the sea at Brighthelmstone, which so effectually cooled me, that I have had the most profound and refreshing sleep at night, while every one else was complaining that he could not shut his eyes for the heat. Though I am only telling what a lean, temperate man has safely practised on himself, I believe that most men might save themselves from fevers, if they were to bathe in cold water when they feel a desire for it, and feel themselves, without exercise, intolerably hot. A Director of the India Company told me that when he commanded a Company's ship, he ordered every man aboard to bathe once a-day at least, after they came into a warm climate; to which custom he ascribed it, that he lost very few men in any voyage, while other ships suffered a considerable loss.

I said, that the practice of sea-bathing ought to be used with more precaution than it is, principally on this account—because I believe the custom, if diurnal, is dangerous when it is suddenly left off. I am confirmed in this belief, not only from my own experience, but from the inconvenience or misfortune which others have felt. The first year I was at Brighthelmstone, I bathed, for two months, constantly every day, after which I was called to London in some haste.

On the first and second day after I came to town, I had a violent head-ach, felt a sickness at my stomach, and an intolerable heat. My eldest boy, who had been with me at Brighthelmstone, and had bathed as constantly as myself, felt the very same complaints, but in a much stronger degree; and was affected in the same manner as I have known some natives of Greenland to be, who were brought to this warmer climate by our fishing ships; he vomited, bled at the nose, and complained very much of his head. It presently occurred to me, that the sea-bathing having become so habitual to us, the leaving it off too suddenly was the cause of these complaints. I carried him therefore to the river; but I plunged in first to try the experiment upon myself. After dressing, and finding myself perfectly right, I turned my boy in next, and it cured him of all his complaints. Not that he was drowned; but that, after this remedy, he neither vomited, bled at the nose, nor complained of his head. Common sense told me to continue that course, every two or three days, till we were from the bathing totally disused. I told this to a friend of mine, whose wife had been some weeks at Margate, and I desired him to caution her not to leave off the bathing all at once: but having neglected this advice, she fevered in three days after coming to town, and in ten days more she was carried to her grave.

As the cold bathing in hot weather is beneficial, so, in cold weather, I believe, the hot bath can to many constitutions do no injury, and will to most be of infinite use. With regard to myself, I found that it removed all obstruction in the perspiration, and revived my natural heat. I used to take it for my pleasure, as, in a different season, I took the cold bath. I have for several weeks together, in the severest winters we have had, gone into the Kingston bath every other night, and I found not the least inconvenience in walking, the morning after it, two or three hours in the cold-est frost. Yours, &c. CAUTION.

Account

Account of the introduction of SPICE *into the Isle of France.*

MONS. POIVRE had no sooner taken possession of his dignity, as intendant of the Isle of France, than reflecting on the immense profits accruing to the Dutch by their exclusive spice-trade, he resolved to leave no means untried to make his countrymen partake of so valuable a branch of commerce. Accordingly two small ships were equipped under the respective command of Messrs De Tremignon and D'Echeveri. These ships, called the Vigilant and the Morning Star, reached Manilla on the 10th of September 1779. There Monsr. D'Echeveri was detained two months by a very severe illness, from which he was at last relieved by drinking the mineral waters known in the country. These, it is said, are of so corrosive and hot a nature, that if a chicken is dipped therein, and remains in it six minutes, all the flesh is consumed, and nothing remains but the bones.

On the 15th of March 1780, Monsr. D'Echeveri appeared in sight of Ceram, and the next morning put in safe into a bay, where he landed alone, and met on the shore with a man busy in constructing a barge. This happened to be a Dutchman, who, discontented with the treatment he had met with from his countrymen, but more powerfully influenced by the gold of the French, gave him freely every necessary directions, warning him especially to avoid the Isle of Amboyna, the mart of the Dutch trade in those parts. He further added, that the Island Gueby was peopled only with Malays, the inveterate enemies to the Dutch nation; but as they had never seen any other Europeans, it was to be feared that the French might be mistaken for Hollanders, and treated accordingly. Undismayed by a danger which existed only in probability, Monsr. D'Echeveri put to sea again, and on the 5th of August dropt anchor near a village of the above island. The shore was lined with an infinite number of the natives, the Commodore nevertheless did not hesitate landing, in company with the steward and linguist, the latter bearing the French King's flag. This being remarked to be different from that of the Dutch, which they had seen before, they were received by the strangers very favourably. Their reception from the King of that country was still more pleasing to them. He took the Commodore by the hand, and led him to his palace, where, after having bitterly inveighed against the Dutch, he accepted the presents, and signified his wish of putting himself under the protection of the King of France; then having ordered his own colours to be taken down and torn, he ordered the Commodore to hoist the French flag in their stead. The Prince expressed his liking for the French uniform, and the Commodore was allowed to dress his Majesty in one of those regimentals. Monsr. D'Echeveri took advantage of those favourable dispositions, to request of the Monarch some of the vegetable productions of his country as a present to the King of France. The Dutch had taken the malicious precaution of destroying the clove and nutmeg trees, but the Prince proposed getting some from Patani, a neighbouring isle. In the interim, the King of this last place, who lived with the former upon the terms of the strictest alliance, hearing of the sudden arrival of strangers at Gueby, and fearing that some violence was intended against his ally, had armed a considerable fleet of boats, each bearing 20 men, and a proper number of swivels. The mistake being soon cleared by the King of Gueby, the Monarch of Patani agreed to send for 2000 grains, and plants of the nutmeg-tree. As for the clove, a person from Gueby offered to fetch a certain quantity, but he being absent too long, the Commodore thought it expedient to set sail. However, he had not yet reached the road, when the messenger came back at the signal given on shore, and a boat was sent, and returned loaded with the precious spice.

M. D'Echeveri lost no time in departing, as the season of the monsoons was approaching very fast; but being off Boutan, he fell in with five Dutch guardships; he was hailed by the Admiral, and a boat sent on board, manned with the principal Dutch officers, who endeavoured to puzzle the Frenchman with the most captious queries. His answer was, that he came from Manilla, meant to stop at Batavia to take in provisions, and thence sail for the place of his destination. He cautiously declined the cunning offer of the Dutch to supply and convoy him, and at last was permitted to continue on his voyage. Meeting with no other obstacle in his way, Monsr. d'Echeveri arrived safe in the Isle of France, where the new plantation of spice has throve ever since so successfully, as to equal if not surpass the most sanguine expectations of the adventurers.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 387.]

Mr Gilbert, May 25. in a ſhort ſpeech, ſtated the immediate neceſſity, in many points of view, of reviſing the poor-laws, which, he ſaid, ſhould be the ſubject of another motion, to which the one he was about to make was only preparatory. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for the purpoſe of requiring the overſeers and church-wardens to make immediate returns in each of their reſpective parithes, of the charitable donations thereto bequeathed, from time to time, within a certain number of years therein named.

Mr Huſſey could not aſſent to the motion, unleſs he knew the object of it. In his opinion, it fell little ſhort, in every reſpect, of the bill for the diſcloſure of private property.

Lord Beauchamp conceived the motion to be a very proper one. In his opinion, it carried the object in the face of it; it was notorious that public charities were made a job of, inſomuch that they were become in that ſenſe proverbial—He did not doubt but the order of the Houſe was in itſelf ſufficient; but leſt it ſhould not prove ſo, he did not ſee the harm of paſſing a bill that might enforce the command of the Houſe in this particular, which in his idea was not unworthy of their attention; as he did not doubt, on examination, things would appear in this line much to their ſurpriſe, and far beyond their conception.

Mr Gilbert ſaid, as to the object of the bill, it was to ſee how far the perſons entruſted with charitable legacies had fulfilled the will of the donors, as many things had come to his knowledge, that urged him to the enquiry in queſtion; but that when the bill ſhould be printed, it would, in his opinion, meet the approbation of every boſom that could ſympathize with the diſtreſſed, or that wiſhed to redreſs the cauſe of the injured, unable to procure redreſs in any other mode ſo ſpeedily, and perhaps, above all, ſo effectually.

The Maſter of the Rolls agreed not only in the propriety, but in the humanity of thoſe remarks.—Charitable donations were increaſed, if his information was right, above two thirds, within the laſt thirty years; he therefore wiſhed to give every ſuccour to the bill, which, in his opinion, it was entitled to, in every ſenſe.—Leave was granted. And,

On May 31. Mr Gilbert preſented his bill for the better regulating of charitable inſtitutions, and obliging thoſe entruſted with the diſtribution of donations, to be reſponſible for their conduct in the exerciſe of the truſt repoſed in them.—The bill was read a firſt time. When the Speaker was about to read that clauſe which empowers the church-wardens and overſeers of every pariſh to examine all bills, in order to diſcover whether or not any ſum remained to be applied for the purpoſes of the inſtitution,

The Attorney-General imagined that the power meant to be granted was too extenſive, therefore he ſhould oppoſe it.

Mr Gilbert declared that there was an abſolute neceſſity for ſuch a clauſe. Any gentleman who took the trouble to read the bills would, he was convinced, readily concur with him in that opinion. In order, however, to make it more generally underſtood, he moved that it ſhould be printed. Agreed to.

In a committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved ſeveral reſolutions. One was relative to the lottery intended for the next year. The tickets are to be ſold at 13l. 15s. 6d. The number 50,000. and the ſum to be raiſed, 688,750l.

On May 26. the Lord Advocate of Scotland moved for the ſecond reading of a bill for granting the privileges of Britiſh-built ſhips to two ſhips belonging to a houſe in Glaſgow, that were built in America ſince the peace. Mr Jenkinſon oppoſed the motion, as it might open the door for too many ſimilar applications, and it was loſt.

The Solicitor-General (Mr Macdonald) brought up a petition, ſigned by certain perſons, purporting to be ſubſcribers to a fund for the eſtabliſhment of ſeveral fiſheries in Scotland, and praying that, for the better accompliſhment of this purpoſe, they may be incorporated by act of parliament. The learned gentleman ſtrongly enforced the prayer of this petition, by dwelling on the advantages which muſt reſult from the inſtitution, and on the merit of thoſe who had come forward on a buſineſs of ſuch general utility.

Sir Matthew White Ridley ſaid, it was not his intention to oppoſe the requeſt of the petitioners; he roſe merely to aſk what ſecurity they propoſed to give the public, that they would not adventure

venture beyond the amount of their fund. If incorporated by act of parliament, their private fortunes would be exempt from riſk, and they would not be liable to be called on for more than the ſum which they had ſubſcribed. This, he contended, was an inlet to fraud, which it would be found neceſſary to preclude by ſome ſpecific proviſions in the act.

The Solicitor-General obſerved, that it could not naturally be expected that on ſuch an occaſion gentlemen ſhould riſk the whole of their fortunes; and added, that every trading company in the kingdom, incorporated by act of parliament, was liable to the objection which the Hon. Baronet had now ſtated.

The Maſter of the Rolls was of opinion, that no danger could reſult from this circumſtance, as the extent of their fund would be known to all perſons with whom they may have occaſion to deal; and it may therefore be eaſily known how far it had been expended, and what portion of it may be relied on as diſengaged.——Leave was granted.

June 1. The Houſe ſeeming urgent that Mr Burke ſhould immediately enter on the propoſed inquiry into the Rohilla war, as the ground of the firſt charge againſt Mr Haſtings, that gentleman (Mr Burke), after waiting till the Houſe filled, about five o'clock, roſe, and confeſſed that he never felt himſelf in ſo arduous a ſituation before, on which account he hoped that gentlemen would ſo far ſympathize in his feelings, as to pardon ſuch unintentional omiſſions as muſt neceſſarily occur in the particulars he had to lay before them. They were not come this day to decide on the character of an individual; they were come to decide on maxims of ſtate, on a code of laws, that millions unborn ſhould either be governed by or appeal to; that at preſent attracted the eyes of ſurrounding nations, and would either prove a blot on the name of an Engliſhman, indelible through time, or raiſe it, if poſſible, to a higher degree of national eſtimation for juſtice, humanity, and public faith, than it has hitherto held in the impartial annals of hiſtory;—that every thing ſhould give way to thoſe great objects that raiſed Rome to that enviable dignity, that every nation flowed in to her, and was proud to own her ſway. He did not wiſh to detain the Houſe in declamation; he only wiſhed to prepare them for a train of facts, that he truſted, could not be controverted—that even Mr Haſtings had pleaded guilty to—and the only difference was on the principle of them. And ſince he had mentioned Rome, he would point out how ſhe ſupported her provinces, as long as a ſpark of patriotiſm remained in her boſom. In the firſt place, ſhe maintained them by a continuity; they were moſtly connected by land, or ſlightly diſſevered by ſea. In the next place, the Greek was univerſally ſpoken throughout them; and of courſe every man heard the other ſpeak in his own language, like the miraculous gift of the tongues at the feaſt of Penteceſt. And, laſtly, he that had either conquered, or was delegated to govern a province, adopted it with a degree of parental affection; he became the father of the people he was ſent to preſide over; inſtead of privately joining to exterminate them, he redreſſed their wrongs, poured oil into their wounds, or gathered them under his wings, even as a hen gathereth her chickens. This was the pride, this was the emulation of every governor; and the cenſorial accuſer was a character of the firſt dignity, and ſought after by men of the firſt repute, (which was not the caſe in the preſent affair—India was diſtant; there is a gulph like that betwixt Dives and Lazarus, betwixt them and us; their language is known to few), who met with every aſſiſtance in carrying forward the proſecution;—formality was neither dictated nor decried, nor papers refuſed; every archive was thrown open, and every record ſubjected to public inſpection; which was not the caſe in the preſent affair, as was viſible to the world, to the diſintereſted;—but that, in ſpite of all, he hoped to come off victorious even in the defeat, as he was well convinced that the matter of charges he had brought were grounded entirely on fact; that time would ſtrengthen inſtead of diminiſhing them; and that he ſhould find reſources in his own boſom on this conſideration, that if he ſhould retire under the ſtigma of a falſe accuſer, he ſhould have the bulk of mankind on his ſide; and that it would be a conſolation, that thoſe who had cleared Mr Haſtings, had condemned him, in open defiance of the ſtrongeſt facts, and the moſt reſpectable evidence in corroboration of thoſe facts. This affair involved in it the honour of the Houſe; they had pledged themſelves to bring it forward: let their honour therefore never be tarniſhed;

niſhed; let that be ſafe with father Paul, *Eſto perpetua.*——Having premiſed this and much more, he went over the ground of the charges he had already exhibited againſt Mr Haſtings, ſtrengthening ſome, explaining others, and collecting the whole, as it were, into one point of view—in one, appealing to the humanity of the Houſe; in another, to the juſtice; in a third, to the policy of nations at large, which he dwelt on for ſome time, elucidating by applications from hiſtory, ancient and modern, for the purpoſe of crowning his remarks. After this he adverted more particularly to the Rohilla war. Having given a geographical account of the ſituation of thoſe people, he painted the ſimplicity of their manners, love of agriculture and manufactures, and peaceable diſpoſition.—— The whole amounted to above 240,000, and above 60,000 of thoſe were driven, like a flock of deer, beyond the Ganges, men, women, and children, without any proviſion, without any juſt, or even plauſible plea for ſo doing, beſides the numbers butchered with ſuch circumſtances of cruelty as would harrow up the ſoul. The Rohillas thus treated, thus butchered, thus exterminated, were the prime nobility of the country, the artizans, the bankers, &c. The wife of one of the firſt princes amongſt them, was dragged through the country with every mark of unmerited indignation and contumely; and for what did Mr Haſtings conſpire to lay waſte the country of the Rohillas, which in his own letter he acknowledged to be the garden of India? Where-ever the Roman Eagle flew, liberty and ſcience followed after; every trace of barbariſm vaniſhed; the aſpiring temple was taught to ſeek the ſky, and the huſbandman to tame the ſtubborn genius of the ſoil: the reverſe preſented itſelf this minute in the Rohilla provinces, and the revenue of that country had conſequently fallen one third. Not a complaint had come from thoſe people in thirteen years.—And why ſo? Becauſe they were ſtifled. At length their cries had found the way, and he hoped the ear would not be ſhut againſt them; they ſtretched forth their hands, and ſpoke to us in an unknown tongue; but the voice of diſtreſs was known in every tongue; as it exceeded words, it did not require the dreſs of them; they did not threaten, they only ſupplicated, and he hoped their ſupplication would not come in vain. Mr Haſtings had already exerciſed unbidden authorities; he had removed ſervants without orders; accepted preſents and bribes, which he was ſtrictly forbidden; he had in many caſes ſtretched forth the arm of power unſinewed either by authority or juſtice; he had placed a ſword in the hand of a deſperado; he had encouraged infidelity, duplicity, rapacity, and every crime that diſgraced the name of a man. And as a proof of Mr Haſtings continuing in the ſame opinion, the laſt public act that he cauſed to be entered on the records of India, before he left it, was a panegyric of his own conduct, in praiſing the wars he had made, and adviſing his ſucceſſors to follow his ſteps of cruelty and oppreſſion; and the words in which he did it were remarkable; for they ran, "That as there were no dangers at preſent of any of the neighbouring powers being able to attack them, he adviſed them to prevent their growing ſtrong, by *blaſting the riſing generation!*" The Houſe had already condemned his conduct, when they knew leſs of it than they do at preſent; he hoped they would therefore act conſiſtently.

Mr Burke then read a very long motion, ſtating all the acts of oppreſſion againſt the Rohillas, which he concluded with obſerving, "That by means thereof, the country of the ſaid Rohillas, the whole of which (according to the account of one of his the ſaid Haſtings's agents) was, under the Rohilla government, "a garden without one uncultivated ſpot," hath fallen into a miſerable ſtate of indigence, decay, and depopulation. By all which acts done, perpetrated, procured, authoriſed, and permitted by the ſaid Warren Haſtings, he the ſaid Warren Haſtings was, and is, guilty of high crimes and miſdemeanors."

Mr Wilbraham ſpoke in favour of the motion, and Mr Nicholls againſt it.

Mr Powys did not like the wording of the motion, as he might think Mr Haſtings guilty and impeachable for ſome of the acts mentioned, and not for others.

A general converſation took place, during which Mr Fox, Mr Sheridan, Mr Pitt, and Mr Wilberforce, propoſed ſeveral modes of adopting the idea of Mr Powys; when upon the ſuggeſtion of Mr Fox, it was agreed, that the charge ſhould be read as the foundation of the

motion, and then the motion would ſtand—"Reſolved, That upon hearing evidence at the bar in ſupport of this charge, there appears ſufficient grounds for impeaching Warren Haſtings, Eſq; of high crimes and miſdemeanors."

This being agreed to, Mr Burke's motion was negatived, and the above received.

Mr Powys then ſtated the two circumſtances in which he conceived Mr Haſtings guilty of this charge. The firſt was the ſuppreſſion of the treaty, and the ſecond, the extirpation of the Rohillas, even if he were a party; for that, even in that caſe, he had no right to do more than enforce the forty lacks of rupees demanded by Sujah Dowlah. He was alſo againſt the indemnity, from an opinion that puniſhment ſhould not be retroſpective in its object, but calculated to prevent the future repetition of crimes.

Mr Ellis ſpoke againſt the motion.

Mr Barwell declared, that he had no knowledge of the treaty between Mr Haſtings and Sujah Dowlah for the extirpation of the Rohillas, though he was then in the council.

Several others ſpoke, and at three in the morning the debate was adjourned till next day; when Mr Francis, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, ſummarily recapitulated the heads of the charges, ſtrengthening each, as he went on, either by reference to written papers, or the evidence at the bar, and declaring that declamation, inſinuation, &c. ſhould not come forward as operative in his favour. As he ſtood in the light of an accuſer in common with his Hon. friend (Mr Burke), which he acknowledged in the face of day, he thought it incumbent on him, in juſtification of his character, to declare, that perſonal animoſity to Mr Haſtings did not in the leaſt urge the decided part he had taken in the preſent affair; he went out to India with a ſpotleſs character, he returned with one, which was more ſatisfactory to his own mind, and to his friends, than if he had returned laden with millions. He had early reprobated Mr Haſtings's conduct, contrary to his own intereſt; but in this he was not ſingular; General Clavering and Colonel Monſon had done the ſame; and it was but juſtice to their memories to declare, that they had done ſo; their names were irreproachable, and when he thought of their worth, it animated and fired his boſom. Theſe men reprobated the conduct of Mr Haſtings, not through envy, for their minds were ſuperior to it; nor through the hopes of aggrandizement, for they already filled exalted ſtations; and Gen. Clavering was above ſixty years of age when he went to India. As for himſelf, what could he have expected by the removal of Mr Haſtings? Neither to be Commander in Chief nor Governor-General? And what hopes or views had Mr Burke in this procedure? He had no diſpute with Mr Haſtings; no hopes of preferment in his diſgrace; he had made himſelf many enemies by the buſineſs; he was advancing into years; he could not enlarge his fame in carrying it forward; but he felt for the honour of the Houſe, and the honour of the nation, and he ſtood up as the defender of the defenceleſs. Mr Francis then inveighed bitterly againſt the manner in which Mr Haſtings had ſet up the lands of the native proprietors in Bengal to public ſale, to the vagabonds of India, the Banyans, &c. and meaneſt ſervants that could lay out a rupee in the purchaſe of them. To this he added a ſuccinct account of the Rohillas, their origin, turn to agriculture, manufactures, and numbers; he inſiſted that they could have ſent, at the time of their extirpation, above 80,000 fighting men into the field; that they had poſſeſſed the country above ſixty years; and that but a ſhort time previous thereto, they had ſent to battle above 40,000, beſides 12,000 that were preparing to march after. He then recited the cruelty that attended their extermination, confirming all he had ſaid from the letters of Col. Champion, which he read, to prove that Mr Haſtings was aiding and abetting in his cruelties. He next read Mr Haſtings's letter to Sujah Dowlah, on the ſubject, in which he made the extirpation of thoſe harmleſs people one of the principal ſtipulations for aiding Sujah Dowlah in their deſtruction, which Mr Francis drew in very affecting colours, with many other remarks, which he promiſed to ſubſtantiate in letter and ſpirit; concluding with the aſſertion, that this cruel and oppreſſive war could not have been carried on without Mr Haſtings, who was the *ſine qua non* of it.

Mr Grenville drew a very nice line of diſtinction between public and private juſtice, on which he founded an opinion that the Rohilla war was juſtifiable on the part of Mr Haſtings; and that the charges of cruelty reſted entirely on the teſtimony

teſtimony of Colonel Champion, whoſe mind might be under a bias, as it was certain that thoſe only were driven beyond the Ganges who had taken up arms againſt Sujah Dowlah, the ally of England. The Rohillas, he obſerved, were a tribe of not quite ſixty years ſettlement, ſeated between two contending powers, the Marattas and Sujah Dowlah: they had but three choices, viz. either to join one ſide or the other, or ſtand neuter. In this ſituation, Sujah Dowlah called upon his ally Mr Haſtings, who aſſiſted him, through the juſteſt policy, inaſmuch as it placed the balance of power in Mr Haſtings's hands.

Mr Burton contended for the juſtice of the Rohilla war, and argued, that, as the ally of Sujah Dowlah, we could not avoid entering into it. He detailed all the circumſtances of that war, and concluded with a panegyric on the merits of Mr Haſtings. His abilities, he ſaid, were ſhining and commanding; and he was not more remarkable for genius than humanity: humanity, indeed, was the leading trait in his character; and ſuch was his tenderneſs of nature, that it approached even to womaniſh weakneſs.

Mr Fox began his ſpeech with vindicating the conduct of his noble Friend, (Lord North) in regard to the continuance of Mr Haſtings in his government.

It had been thrown out, he obſerved, and he thought very improperly, that party-ſpirit had in a great meaſure dictated the proceedings againſt Mr Haſtings. The beſt anſwer he could give to an aſſertion ſo unfounded, was a flat negative. But at any rate, he hoped it would not be ſaid, that the proceedings of the Secret Committee, on which the principal charges againſt Mr Haſtings were founded, had been the reſult of party-ſpirit. The advocates of Mr Haſtings had laid much ſtreſs on the meritorious ſervices which he had rendered to his country, and had from thence argued, that they were a ſufficient atonement for his former errors, if he had committed any. But this was a principle which he for one never could admit.

He remembered, when Lord Clive was brought to the bar of the Houſe, a ſimilar argument was attempted to be ſet up in his favour. A Noble Lord who now filled a ſplendid ſituation in another place (the Lord Chancellor) had then a ſeat in that Houſe.—He, with that manlineſs of character, and with that nervous eloquence which peculiarly diſtinguiſh him, cruſhed to atoms that idea which could, againſt enormous crimes, attempt to inſtitute a SET-OFF on account of ſubſequent ſervices, however meritorious. He was of the ſame opinion, and in that argument, was proud to enliſt himſelf under the banner of the perſon to whom he alluded. But he would aſk, what meritorious ſervices Mr Haſtings had performed to entitle him to ſuch a plea? For his part, he knew of no inſtance wherein that gentleman had rendered an eſſential good to his country, except by the Maratta peace. It was founded on the breach of a ſolemn treaty, and conſidering it in that light, it was but a poor ſubject for triumph. His conduct to Lord Macartney, in diſapproving of his treaty with Tippoo Saib, was no great proof of his ardent deſire for peace. He adverted to the very great levity and indifference with which ſome gentlemen affected to treat the ſubject of extirpation or expulſion of the Rohillas—It was called the removal of an army from a country where they had ſome property.

To illuſtrate this argument, he would ſuppoſe, for inſtance, that the French were to invade Ireland, and to inſiſt on all the Engliſh who were proprietors of lands there to remove to their own country—to tell them, that they had only to croſs the Channel, where they no doubt would be received and kindly treated; but at any rate, they muſt not on any account remain longer where they were. Would this be conſidered only in the ſame light as the removal of an army? But in the caſe of the Rohillas, Mr Haſtings had not urged even the ſpecious pretence of reſtoring the country to its ancient maſters.

He reprobated in pointed terms that policy which could carry the deſolations of war into any country, for no other reaſon but the acquiſition of wealth, and that reaſon Mr Haſtings does not ſcruple to avow as the motive of the Rohilla war.

The extent of dominion is not the object that England ought to have in view, or the policy ſhe ſhould adopt. It is the eſtabliſhment of juſtice, humanity, moderation, and good faith, that muſt preſerve her empire in the eaſt; and it is by that alone that ſhe can expect to regain her loſt credit.

With reſpect to the cruelties which had been committed in the proſecution of the Rohilla war, it had been urged in extenuation,

extenuation, that no blame ought on that account to be imputed to Mr Haſtings, becauſe they were not perpetrated by his authority, and that he had made an ineffectual application to the Vizier to put a ſtop to them. But had he no other reſource, failing that application? To have prevented the diſgrace of the Britiſh name, he ought even to have oppoſed them by force. But he could have done it with a breath—for what was Sujah Dowlah without the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh? A mere name, a cypher. The cruelties of the Rohilla war had never been charged to Mr Haſtings perſonally. And with reſpect to them, he might have the gentle nature, the meek inoffenſive diſpoſition of a weak and timid woman, as his panegyriſt had aſſerted. But can his conduct to Cheyt Sing be forgotten, or his treatment of the principal inhabitants of Oude be eraſed from our memory? He was willing to give Mr Haſtings credit for thoſe kind obliging manners, that polite and condeſcending accommodation to all men, which often paſſes in the world for humanity, though, in reality, it frequently is a veil for injuſtice and tyranny. He judged of him not from the partial account of his friends, but from the more unerring opinion of thoſe who had ſuffered from his deſpotiſm. He read his character, not from his companions and partiſans, but from his actions, and from the deſolations of Indoſtan. Theſe were ſtriking inſtances that ſtrongly marked the prominent features of his mind, and were unequivocal proofs of his inordinate ambition, and of his contempt of his ſuperiors.

He arraigned in ſevere terms the conduct of Mr Dundas, and called upon the Houſe to conſider, that the honour and dignity of parliament, as well as the juſtice due to an injured people, were involved in the event of the vote of that day.

Mr Burke made a very long and empaſſioned ſpeech, the chief tendency of which was to charge Mr Dundas with having betrayed that Houſe into the diſgraceful ſcrape in which it then found itſelf. The Right Hon. and learned Gentleman had, he ſaid, in the abſence of Mr Haſtings, baſely libelled and calumniated that gentleman, and when he came to the bar of the Houſe as a culprit, inſtead of acknowledging the juſtice of the reſolution of 1782, he had complained of it as a groſs and undeſerved attack on his character, and demanded reparation for his injured honour. Now that there was an opportunity to do Mr Haſtings full juſtice, provided he could prove his innocence, the Hon. and learned Gentleman flew off from his charge, and baſely abandoned that doctrine which he had publicly avowed in the face of parliament, and perſuaded that Houſe to accept as the doctrine of truth. If the Hon. and learned Gentleman did not move to reſcind the reſolutions from the journals, he was guilty of having equally diſgraced that Houſe and Mr Haſtings.

Mr Wilberforce declared, that he perfectly agreed, that Mr Haſtings's conduct, in a great many inſtances, had been highly laudable; but, notwithſtanding this, his conduct in the Rohilla war was not wiped away; and, therefore, although it would give him great pain, yet as an honeſt man, he muſt vote in favour of the motion.

At laſt the queſtion being called for, Mr Martin ſaid, he could not give a ſilent vote in a caſe which appeared to him to contain ſo much criminality, the more of which he heard, the more he was confirmed that Mr Haſtings merited puniſhment.

At ſeven in the morning the gallery was cleared, and there appeared,

Ayes for the Charge,		67
Noes,	——	119

Majority in favour of Mr Haſtings, 52

That his conduct in the Rohilla war is *not impeachable*.

On June 7. the order of the day being read for taking into conſideration the report of the committee of the whole Houſe on the wine-bill, Mr Newnham moved, that it ſhould be recommitted.

Mr Roſe obſerved, that as the Hon. member had not thought proper to aſſign one ſingle reaſon to prove that the bill ought to be recommitted, he preſumed the Houſe would not be diſpoſed to adopt the motion.

Mr Newnham then read, from a manuſcript, ſome objections that had been put into his hands, to ſeveral clauſes of the bill. When he concluded, the queſtion was put upon his motion, which was negatived by a majority of 29: Ayes 32, Noes 61.

The Houſe then went through the various amendments that had been made in the committee; after which

Mr

Mr Beaufoy begged leave to propoſe a new clauſe, which he thought abſolutely neceſſary, in order that juſtice might be impartially adminiſtered under this bill. The ſummary proceedings of the Commiſſioners in levying penalties under the exciſe laws, were incompatible with the ſpirit of the conſtitution, becauſe they ſuperſeded the trial by jury, which was the bulwark of the conſtitution. The ſummonſes iſſued by the Commiſſioners on the information of an exciſe-officer, were returnable in three days; and as perſonal ſervice was not neceſſary, it might happen that the firſt notice a man ſhould get of an information having been lodged againſt him, might be by the ſheriff's ſeizing his goods; and as the ſummonſes did not ſtate the ground of information, he muſt neceſſarily be unprepared for a defence. He would move therefore for leave to bring up a clauſe that ſhould give the perſon accuſed an option to have his cauſe tried either by the Commiſſioners or by a jury in the Court of Exchequer; and he thought this the more reaſonable, as the exciſe-officers were at preſent intitled to this option by law. He concluded by moving for leave to bring up the clauſe.

Mr Pitt ſaid, he felt uncommon concern, when he conceived it to be his duty to oppoſe a meaſure ſo popular, and ſo juſtly popular, as was that of ſecuring to every man his birth-right, the trial by jury. But the ſame neceſſity which firſt introduced exciſe laws, had ſuperſeded, in ſome caſes, that beſt of trials, becauſe the collection of the revenue could not have been otherwiſe ſecured. The ſecurity of the revenue was now the ſecurity of public credit, and conſequently of the conſtitution, which could not ſurvive the ruin of the faith, credit, and character of the nation. The putting of the wine-duties under the management of the board of exciſe was but an experiment; and ſhould it be unattended by the ſummary trial before the Commiſſioners, it might turn out to be very highly prejudicial, and not at all advantageous to the revenue. To extend the exciſe-laws at all was to him a painful meaſure, which nothing could induce him to propoſe, but a firm conviction that frauds to an enormous degree had been committed upon the cuſtoms in the article of wines, and that the regulations contained in the bill, together with the ſummary juriſdiction of the Commiſſioners, would tend, in a very great meaſure, to prevent the repetition of them in future. He reminded the Houſe that this ſummary juriſdiction was not a new thing in this country; and begged that gentlemen would obſerve that, if it was to be taken away in this inſtance as unconſtitutional, the conſtitution could not be ſecure until every veſtige of it was removed from the ſtatute-books; and conſequently to go as far as the Hon. mover wiſhed, and no farther, would be doing the buſineſs by halves, and ineffectually. He hoped, therefore, when he reſiſted ſo popular a clauſe as was then a ſubject of debate, that he ſhould not be thought to be leſs zealous for the trial by jury than any other man in the Houſe; but that the Houſe would give him credit, that nothing could make him reſiſt the motion, but a ſtrong apprehenſion that, by agreeing to it, he ſhould ſtake the credit of the nation, and thereby endanger, if not abſolutely ruin the conſtitution.

Mr Fox, Mr Courtenay, and Mr Dempſter, ſupported the motion; and Sir Grey Cooper oppoſed it, though at the ſame time he thought the exciſe-laws inapplicable to the wine-trade.

The Houſe then divided on the motion for bringing up the clauſe, when there appeared for it 30, againſt it 95. The clauſe was conſequently loſt by a majority of 65.

Several other clauſes were received.

On the third reading, June 9. ſome alterations were made, and new clauſes added; and a motion having been made, "That this bill do paſs,"

Mr Alderman Newnham oppoſed it, as impolitic and oppreſſive. He ſaid, he had little hope that his oppoſition would be of any effect; he roſe therefore principally to requeſt the miniſter would pledge himſelf to this, "that if it ſhould be found that this experimental plan did not produce the great increaſe of revenue that was expected from it, he would ſuffer the wine-trade to return to its old ſyſtem, by a repeal of the bill next ſeſſion, ſhould it paſs into a law in the preſent one," which, ſaid he, may the Lords in their mercy prevent!

Mr Alderman Hammet joined in this hope; he ſaid it was reported that the Right Hon. Gentleman was an enemy to the trade of the country [This raiſed a loud laugh on both ſides of the Houſe]. He called upon him therefore to prove that the report was ill-founded, by declaring,

claring, that if the experiment ſhould fail, he would not continue to ruin the trade of England by oppreſſion.

Mr Pitt ſaid ſmilingly, that if he was an enemy to the trade of the country, he had the mortification to find, that ever ſince he had been at the head of the exchequer, that trade had been improving, and was ſtill likely to grow and improve. He could feel no objection to grant the requeſt of the Hon. member, taking it on his own terms; and therefore he might ſafely ſay, "that if the experiment ſhould fail, he would not continue to ruin the trade of England by oppreſſion." In anſwer to the requeſt of the other worthy magiſtrate, which was very differently expreſſed, he would ſay, that if the ſucceſs of the experiment ſhould fall ſhort of what he expected from it, he would then endeavour to deviſe ſome ſubſidiary regulations that would render the plan more effectual.

Mr Alderman Sawbridge obſerved, that this was a poor conſolation for the country, to be told, that if the preſent oppreſſion did not raiſe money enough, the oppreſſion ſhould be made heavier next year. For his part, he deteſted the principle of the exciſe-laws; and as he was reſolved to oppoſe every attempt to extend them, ſo he was determined to take the ſenſe of the Houſe on paſſing the bill.

Mr Fox and Sheridan expreſſed their diſapprobation of the reſolution the Rt Hon. gentleman ſeemed to have taken.

The Houſe then divided on the queſtion for the paſſing of the bill, which was carried by a majority of 38: Ayes 71. Noes 33. The bill was accordingly paſſed, and ordered up to the Lords.

In the Houſe of Lords, on the third reading, Lord Carliſle hoped that before a bill was adopted, which went to introduce the ſeverities of the exciſe-laws upon ſo large a body of ſubjects, the wine-merchants, ſome ſtrong neceſſity would have been pointed out. He obſerved, that there were about 800 capital importers, and 8000 inferior dealers; hence it was impoſſible but the number of exciſe-officers muſt be encreaſed, ſo as to abſorb all the additional revenue. It was pretended, that the failure in the importation aroſe from the great quantity of ſweets with which wine was adulterated.—His opinion was, that it aroſe from other cauſes; for inſtance, the people did not ſo frequently meet at taverns, particularly in the morning, as was the practice in former times.

Lord Townſhend liked the bill, if it was for no other reaſon than that the people ſhould be ſupplied with a better article; for at preſent the wine commonly vended was of pernicious quality.

Lord Loughborough acknowledged, that if the preſent was a queſtion which depended upon the palate, he would not contend it: but it appeared to him to be a great conſtitutional queſtion; and their Lordſhips ought to pauſe before they paſſed it. He then, in a moſt able and eloquent ſpeech, went into the origin of the exciſe-laws; and ſhewed, that ſince the time of Sir Robert Walpole to the preſent moment, the ſeverities of the exciſe have been continually ſharpening. This he ſhewed in a variety of inſtances; particularly, by a clauſe in the preſent bill, by which, if an exciſe-officer ſhall have probable cauſe for entering and ſearching an houſe, &c. and upon an action brought for ſuch entry and ſearch, the plaintiff ſhall be intitled to only 2d. damages, and no coſts of ſuit; this would be a direct bar to ſuch actions, and give the officer alſo an almoſt unlimited power. His Lordſhip then entered into the compariſon of the importation for the laſt fifty years; and proved, that there was by no means ſuch a deficiency as was pretended. His Lordſhip added, that both Mr Pelham and Mr Grenville had, upon the moſt mature deliberation, rejected the ſcheme as dangerous and unconſtitutional. After a ſpeech of an hour, replete with legal and conſtitutional knowledge, his Lordſhip gave his direct negative to the bill.

Earl Camden, in a very long ſpeech, highly commended the zeal of the noble and learned Lord, in defence of the laws and conſtitution; but the neceſſity of raiſing a revenue overcame every other conſideration. The merchants had invented every poſſible device to defraud the revenue; and therefore they might thank themſelves. In ſhort, every ſeſſion produced a kind of warfare between the public and the trader, to prevent the latter from defrauding the revenue. He did not involve every individual in this charge; but it was impoſſible to make the diſcrimination. He was for altering the obnoxious clauſe pointed out, but then the bill would be loſt, being a money-bill; and therefore it muſt be ſubmitted to.

Lord Hopetoun ſpoke, and Earl Carliſle replied.—The bill paſſed without a diviſion.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

Sparrman's Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, concluded. [p. 390.]

THE extravagance, obſcurity, and contradictions which are met with in authors concerning the people who inhabit the ſouthern extremity of Africa, have induced us to extend the preceding extract to an unuſual length. We have every reaſon which the caſe admits of for believing the author to be an honeſt man; he appears to have been very induſtrious in his reſearches; and he certainly had greater opportunities, and has written more from his own immediate obſervation than any former writers: we therefore concluded, that his account of that people would be agreeable to the generality of our readers. The chief of what lies ſcattered in his book concerning them may be told in few words. Dr Sparrman met with one inſtance of polygamy amongſt them, and but one; nor did he hear of any other. This ſhews, that if the practice of it be not contrary to any law ſubſiſting among them, it is nevertheleſs at preſent very uncommon.

How far we may judge of the original manners and cuſtoms of this people from thoſe which obtain *now*, when much the greater part of the Hottentots are ſervants to the Dutch coloniſts, and almoſt all of them mix with, and have connections with thoſe coloniſts, our author does not attempt to determine: and although he was very induſtrious in his enquiries, he could never get any intelligence which could be depended on, how far polygamy was practiſed by them before they became acquainted with Europeans.

Dr Sparrman was told, the report is generally credited among the coloniſts, that a maſter of the ceremonies performs the matrimonial rites by "the immediate conſperſion of the bride and bridegroom with his own water; but that this was practiſed only in their own craals, and never in the preſence of any of the coloniſts." He frequently queſtioned the Hottentots who accompanied him on this ſubject, but they never either confeſſed, or abſolutely denied the fact; ſo that he thinks it probable the cuſtom exiſts, at leaſt in ſome craals *.

When a Hottentot dies, he is thruſt, either naked, or with his cloak on, into ſome hole in the earth, or ſubterraneous cavern, where he generally becomes the prey of wild beaſts; but they commonly place a bundle of bruſh wood in the entrance of the hole, by way of defence againſt them. Dr Sparrman met with two perſons who had actually been eye-witneſſes of an inſtance of the barbarous cuſtom of expoſing their aged and infirm brethren when they become old and helpleſs. Another cuſtom, if poſſible, yet more horrid than this, was deſcribed to our author by ſeveral perſons, who all aſſured him they had ſeen it themſelves; namely, that when a mother dies of childbirth, or before the infant is old enough to be fed without the breaſt, it is not uncommon to bury the living child with the dead mother. He thinks, however, that neither of theſe cruel cuſtoms are practiſed but in thoſe caſes where the children of the aged perſon or the parents of the child are all dead.

The two travellers continued their journey in a direction nearly parallel to that which the coaſt takes, through a country inhabited only by the hyppopotamus and rhinoceros, buffalos, tygers, lions, and other wild beaſts. The difficulties and dangers they met with in this extraordinary journey, are pretty circumſtantially related by Dr Sparrman, but will readily be conceived by our readers, without our attempting to follow him; it may ſuffice to ſay, that the whole of their ſubſiſtence fell before their guns in the day-time; their only ſhelter by night was the waggon, and their ſole defence from the innumerable beaſts of prey which ſurrounded and continually alarmed them by their inceſſant howlings, was

with the utmoſt gravity, and formality, (perhaps we ought not to ſay decorum), as follows: the bride and bridegroom, accompanied by their companions, and all dreſſed out in their beſt trappings, proceeded from between decks, through the waiſt, on to the fore-caſtle, where a bucket was placed on the deck, which each of the parties, in turn, made uſe of; and the maſter of the ceremonies ſtirred the contents well together with a marling-ſpike, pronouncing aloud, that the man and woman were equally inſeparable as the waters he was mixing. Had any foreigner been preſent who was an utter ſtranger to our manners and cuſtoms, he might have returned home, and related that marriages are ſolemnized in this manner in England; and perhaps with as much truth, and from as good authority, as what is told of the Hottentots.

* We remember having once ſeen on board an Engliſh man of war, what was called a "Sailor's wedding." It was conducted

a large fire, which their Hottentots kept burning every night. In this manner they travelled till the 29th or 30th of December, when they came to an European settlement, called *Agter Bruntjes-hoogte*; which, according to the map annexed by our author to his travels, lies near six degrees to the northward, and about thirteen degrees of longitude to the eastward of the Cape Town: and by a rough estimation which we have made of his track, he must have travelled, if this were true, more than a thousand miles in this wild and uninhabited country. But if we had no actual proof of his having slipped into error in this instance, it might very reasonably be suspected that, travelling in this manner, they would estimate distances greater than they really were; and accordingly we find they did so, and that in a very considerable degree. For our author places the bay into which Kromme (crooked) river falls, in latitude 33° 18′ S. and 9° 38′ in longitude east of the Cape Town. But Capt. Morgan of the Pigot East-Indiaman, who was in this bay on the 2d of May 1785, and observed both its latitude and longitude, makes the former to be 34° 9′ S. and the latter only 7° 38′ East of the Cape Town. So that when Dr Sparrman was at this place, his estimated distance had exceeded the true by about 112, or 113 miles; and as this bay is laid down by him somewhat less than the mid-way between the Cape Town and the settlement at *Agter Bruntjes-hoogte*, we may reasonably conclude that his whole error is twice this quantity, and therefore that his entire journey *out* did not exceed 800 miles *. We would not be understood to insinuate, that Dr Sparrman has designedly extended the distance which he travelled: it is a mistake that constantly happens in the estimations of persons who travel uninhabited countries, without the means of correcting their estimates by proper observations; and the more incommodious the mode of travelling is, the greater these errors constantly are; and the reason is obvious.

Dr Sparrman seems himself aware that there are some reasons for thinking he had over-rated the distance which he had travelled; but, like every body else, he endeavours to remove the error from his own door, and lay it at that of any other person. He observes, that it is highly probable the island on which the Dodington was lost in 1755, is the same with one seen by him from Point Padron, in latitude 32° S. lying between that place and the mouth of Sunday River, in latitude 31° S. according to his map. But, according to the report of the Dodington's people who were saved, that ship was lost in the latitude of 33¾° S. which Dr Sparrman thinks must have been a mistake: those, however, who will take the trouble of looking into the account which was published by the surviving officers of the Dodington, will soon see, that there is little probability of any very considerable error lying with them, as they expressly say the latitude of their island was observed by two different quadrants.

Dr Sparrman and his companion staid at *Bruntjes-hoogte* near a month, to refresh themselves and their cattle; and they met with the most hospitable reception from these pastoral colonists. The Doctor appears to have been ravished with admiration of the happy life which was led by them; and describes the beauties of their situation in terms which, at least, rival the descriptions of ancient Arcadia. But notwithstanding the delightfulness of their situation, the plenty they lived in, and the happiness which they enjoyed; notwithstanding his being offered a tract of rich land, sufficient almost, without labour, to maintain himself and a family in affluence, equal to that which he saw them enjoy, and also his choice of all the fair damsels, their daughters, for a wife into the bargain; notwithstanding also their entreaties to the contrary, he left them to enjoy all these pleasures by themselves, and set out, toward the latter end of January 1776, on his return to this world of cares, of labours, and of sorrows; and what is yet more, to encounter all the difficulties, dangers, and hardships which he met with in his way thither; with this addition to them, and it is no small one, that he now knew what they were, without being a jot more able to avoid the first, or to provide against the last of them. If real happiness was the pursuit of mankind, Dr Sparrman must have been deemed a lunatic by every one; but as that person must have a very circumscribed view of human

* From hence, likewise, we may conclude, that *Mr Mason*'s second journey, recorded in the 66th vol. of the *Philosophical Transactions*, did not exceed 650 miles, as he went no farther than *Sunday River*.

human nature and its purſuits, who does not ſee that it is not happineſs itſelf, but ſomething elſe, in which each individual conceives happineſs to conſiſt, that is ſought after; we can only conclude, that the Doctor's view of happineſs lay another way, and that, like many others, he was deſcribing a ſituation in which he thought any perſon but himſelf might be ſupremely happy. Both he and Mr Immelman arrived ſafe at the Cape Town, on the 15th of April 1776, after an abſence of near nine months.

If readers of travels in general are not likely to receive ſo much pleaſure in the peruſal of Dr Sparrman's journal, as in ſome other productions of a ſimilar kind, it muſt be conſidered, that the tranſactions of each day are neceſſarily, in ſuch a journey as this, too nearly alike to admit of that variety which is the principal ſource of delight to ſuch readers; but they will afford much information to the lovers of natural hiſtory. Dr Sparrman is more accurate and ſcientific in his deſcriptions than Kolben, and ſeems either to have been more circumſpect, or leſs credulous than that author; though we cannot help thinking that the Doctor has now and then let his circumſpection nod a little, or ſuffered credulity to gain too much influence over him. We have now in our eye ſome of the ſtories which he has related of the elephant and the lion. We could have wiſhed alſo that he had ſhewn leſs aſperity in his criticiſms on other authors. His remarks on that celebrated naturaliſt Buffon, may in general be very juſt; but they would certainly have loſt no part of their force if they had been expreſſed with leſs violence. What he has ſaid of Capt. Cook, at p. 229, vol. ii. is neither conſiſtent with his uſual modeſty, the reſpect which is due to the memory of that great man, nor yet with truth. He ſays, ſpeaking of *Eaſter-iſland*, "we could ſee no more than one little boat; which, by the by too, was very much patched up and cobbled; neither could we find timber enough to make another like it; ſo that I do not know what could induce Capt. Cook to affirm that they had three or four boats." Capt. Cook ſays no ſuch thing. His words, vol. i. p. 292, of his ſecond voyage, are, "*Not more than* three or four canoes were ſeen on the whole iſland;" and we are aſſured, by a perſon who was there, that he ſaw two himſelf;—that deſcribed by Capt. Cook, and another. Capt. Cook, in this inſtance, as well as in all others where his relations have been ſcrutinized, ſeems to have expreſſed himſelf in the moſt guarded manner; and his ſtrict regard to truth appears the more manifeſt the more his integrity is queſtioned.

With reſpect to the merit of the preſent tranſlation, we cannot pronounce it free from defects. On the contrary, we muſt obſerve, that the tranſlator's *Engliſh* abounds with imperfections; but the work, we are aſſured, hath undergone a careful reviſal, in order to a *ſecond Edition*, which is now in the preſs. On the whole, this intereſting publication certainly merits the kind acceptance of the public, on account of the curious facts and valuable diſcoveries which it comprehends. M.

The preſent Practice of Surgery. Containing the Deſcription, Cauſes, and Treatment of each complaint; together with the moſt approved Methods of Operating. By Robert White, *M. D. and Practitioner in Surgery.* 8vo.

HAving every reaſon to believe that this volume will be both acceptable and uſeful to ſtudents and young practitioners, we ſhall let the author introduce himſelf.

"The great improvements," he ſays, "made in the art, within the laſt thirty or forty years, have rendered the practical part ſo widely different from what it is handed down in the writings of former practitioners, as to give ample room for further explanations and remarks.—Much, it is confeſſed, has been publiſhed upon the ſubject within that term: but ſome of thoſe publications are too voluminous and expenſive; ſome treat only on particular ſubjects; and others are rather confined to the improvement of operations, and to hypothetical invention, than made ſubſervient to general practice. Experience, however, and obſervation, together with a competent knowledge of anatomy, are the leading principles upon which this noble art is founded, and upon which it ought to be ſupported.—In this refined age, theory has too much the aſcendency. New ſyſtems are daily creating;—no ſooner is one become faſhionable and admired, than another ſprings up, and induſtriouſly controverts it, if it does not overturn it. Education is, in fact, wrought up beyond the limits of uſeful knowledge

and the moſt ingenious men are too often diverted by tancitul ſchemes, founded upon falſe principles. Hence the ſtudent is unwarily led into vain purſuits, and is too apt to neglect ſound practical knowledge. But, allowing ſuch attempts to be ingenious, at the ſame time there is little need of argument to prove their fallibility; and although they may be laudable, and even uſeful, yet it is likely they would be much more ſo, were they entered upon with greater caution, and managed with more temperate zeal. The ſurgical art has very little need of ſuch aids,

Non tali auxilio ———
———*eget* ———

The *modus operandi* is of little ſignification, provided ſucceſs attends the means employed towards relief. Human reaſon is evidently too weak to inveſtigate the myſterious courſe of nature with any degree of certainty; and in ſurgery, as in every other branch of the medical art, thoſe applications which will moſt aſſiſt, and leaſt interrupt, her efforts, are beſt entitled to preference. Common ſenſe will in general be found equal to the taſk of ſuggeſting the means, and obſervation and practice will readily aſcertain the propriety of uſing them.

For the more immediate benefit, then, of young practitioners, a general ſyſtem, as compendious as its nature would admit of, formed from the general practice, in its preſent cultivated ſtate, and founded upon poſitive facts, cannot ſurely be thought an uſeleſs performance; in the proſecution of which, the reader will readily imagine the neceſſary obligations which the author muſt lie under to the ingenious and uſeful works of ſeveral eminent writers upon the different ſubjects.—Upon theſe premiſes the author introduces a plain, conciſe, intelligible ſtate of the moſt rational practice; and he has therefore drawn up his account of it in what he deems the moſt ready and eligible plan, by dividing it into general heads, and giving a regular deſcription of each diſorder, its cauſes, and mode of cure. He has alſo ſpecified a few inſtances of ſucceſs in his own practice, wherein he has ventured to deviate from the moſt reſpectable authorities. And, in order to render the work more complete, he has added a liſt of ſuch topical and other remedies as are moſt applicable to ſurgical caſes."

As a ſpecimen of the whole performance, we ſhall ſelect his obſervations on *Venomous Wounds*.

"The moſt formidable wound of this kind, which we have to guard againſt in this climate, is cauſed by the bite of *Mad Animals*; *Dogs* particularly. Its deſcription and ſymptoms are as follow:

No ſudden effect upon the conſtitution is obſerved from the bite of a mad dog, and the wound itſelf is not more difficult to heal than lacerated wounds in general, of the ſame magnitude. The patient has alſo no particular affliction, except dejection of ſpirits from a dread of the conſequences, till about a month or ſix weeks from the accident, ſooner or later, according to various circumſtances; when a redneſs, heat, and tenſion generally attend the edges of the wound, and at the ſame time wandering pains and ſpaſmodic affections diverge from the part; which ſymptoms are accompanied with nauſea, difficult reſpiration, anxiety about the præcordia, vertigo, and loſs of muſcular ſtrength; great depreſſion of ſpirits and the love of ſolitude enſue; ſleep is diſturbed by twitchings, horrid dreams, and reſtleſſneſs; and the pulſe is all this time quick, weak, and irregular.

On the firſt or ſecond day the foregoing ſymptoms gradually increaſing, comes on a peculiar affection of the pharynx and gullet, which, upon an attempt to drink, occaſions a ſenſe of ſuffocation, and a convulſive affection of thoſe parts and the organs of reſpiration; theſe ſymptoms even the common air in inſpiration will produce, particularly if the weather is moiſt. This anxiety, and not being able to drink without the greateſt difficulty, gives the diſeaſe the appellation of Hydrophobia.

As the general ſymptoms increaſe, the ſaliva is ſwallowed in leſs degree; great quantities of it are ſpit off in a viſcid and frothy ſtate, with powerful and repeated efforts, attended with a ſingular kind of noiſe, different from common hawking, which perſons prepoſſeſſed with the opinion, may conclude to be like the barking of a dog: the light now begins to grow intolerable, and the urine flows involuntarily. Thus ends the ſecond ſtage of this terrible complaint.

At this awful period follow heat and flushing, with a ſtrangulated appearance in

in the face and neck, together with a quicker pulſe, in ſome weaker, in others ſtronger; with involuntary emiſſions. Convulſive ſtarms affect moſt parts of the body; ſome are afflicted with a fierce delirium, or outrageous madneſs; and others ſhew a fixed melancholy, with a moſt pitiable countenance, having a perfect ſenſe of their miſerable ſtate. At length the lower limbs become paralytic, convulſions increaſe, the pulſe grows languid, cold ſweats enſue, and death puts an end to the general diſtreſs, which commonly happens on the third or fourth day from the attack. Such were nearly the progreſſive ſymptoms of a poor huſbandman, who, within an hour of his death, called for ſeveral of his acquaintances, and ſealed his laſt farewel by ſhaking hands with them, telling them, at the ſame time, that they need not be afraid of him, for he would do them no harm.

This poor man had been for ſome hours deprived of the uſe of his lower limbs, which in his reſtleſs ſtate, he dragged after him round the room, hawking up and ſcattering about the ſaliva; at the ſame time he expreſſed as great horror at the mention of a bed, as this pitiable claſs of patients are ſaid to do at the ſight of water; both which equally influenced his mind with a dread of ſuffocation.

Whilſt he was performing the before-mentioned act of friendſhip with his fellow ſervant, his mind being particularly agitated, a general convulſion ſeized him, and curled him up as it were in a heap, which was ſucceeded by as ſudden a ſtretch, that cloſed the melancholy ſcene." *Gent. Mag.*

A Plan for the Eſtabliſhment of public Schools and the Diffuſion of Knowledge in Pennſylvania. To which are added, Thoughts upon the Mode of Education proper in a Republic. Addreſſed to the Legiſlature and Citizens of the State.

THis ſmall, but important publication, juſt received from Philadelphia, is the production of Dr Benjamin Ruſh, profeſſor of chemiſtry in the univerſity of Philadelphia, a name not wholly unknown to our readers, ſee vol. 47. p. 469. Before he enters upon the plan, Dr Ruſh briefly ſtates "the influence of learning upon mankind;" and the following mode of diffuſing knowledge through the ſtate of which he is ſo valuable a member:

"1. Let there be one univerſity in the ſtate, and let this be eſtabliſhed in the capital. Let law, phyſic, divinity, the law of nature and nations, œconomy, &c. be taught in it, by public lectures, in the winter ſeaſon, after the manner of the European univerſities; and let the profeſſors receive ſuch ſalaries from the ſtate as will enable them to deliver their lectures at a moderate price.

2. Let there be four colleges: one in Philadelphia; one at Carliſle; a third, for the benefit of our German fellow-citizens, at Manheim; and a fourth, ſome years hence, at Pittſburgh. In theſe colleges, let young men be inſtructed in mathematics, and in the higher branches of ſcience, in the ſame manner that they are now taught in our American colleges. After they have taken a degree in one of theſe colleges, let them, if they can afford it, complete their ſtudies by ſpending a ſeaſon or two in attending the lectures in the univerſity. I prefer four colleges in the ſtate to one or two; for there is a certain ſize of colleges as there is of towns and armies, that is moſt favourable to morals and good government. Oxford and Cambridge, in England, are the ſeats of diſſipation; while the more numerous and leſs crouded univerſities and colleges in Scotland are remarkable for the order, diligence, and decent behaviour of their ſtudents.

3. Let there be an academy eſtabliſhed in each county, for the purpoſe of inſtructing youth in the learned languages, and thereby preparing them to enter college.

4. Let there be free-ſchools eſtabliſhed in every townſhip, or in diſtricts conſiſting of one hundred families. In theſe ſchools let children be taught to read and write the Engliſh and German languages, and the uſe of figures. Such of them as have parents that can afford to ſend them from home, and are diſpoſed to extend their educations, may remove their children from the free-ſchool to the county academy.

By this plan the whole ſtate will be tied together by one ſyſtem of education. The univerſity will in time furniſh maſters for the colleges, and the colleges will furniſh maſters for the academies and free-ſchools; while the free-ſchools, in their turns, will ſupply the academies, the colleges, and the univerſity, with ſcholars, ſtudents, and pupils. The ſame ſyſtems of grammar, oratory, and philoſophy, will be taught in every part

of

of the ſtate; and the literary features of Pennſylvania will thus deſignate one great and equally enlightened family."

The next point, the manner in which the plan is to be carried into execution, though ably diſcuſſed, we paſs over.

"The plan of the free-ſchools," the author ſays, "is taken chiefly from the plans which have long been uſed with ſucceſs in Scotland, and in the eaſtern ſtates * of America, where the influence of learning, in promoting religion, morals, manners, government, &c. has never been exceeded in any country."

The ſhrewdneſs of the following remarks deſerves attention:

"The eſtabliſhment of newſpapers in a few of the moſt populous county towns, will contribute very much to diffuſe knowledge of all kinds through the ſtate. To accompliſh this, the means of conveying the papers ſhould be made eaſy by the aſſiſtance of the legiſlature. The effects of a newſpaper upon the ſtate of knowledge and opinions, appear already in ſeveral of the counties beyond the Suſquehannah. The paſſion for this uſeful ſpecies of inſtruction is ſtrongly marked in Pennſylvania by the great encouragement this paper has received in thoſe counties. In the ſpace of eight months, the number of ſubſcribers to the Carliſle Gazette have amounted to above 700. Henry IV. of France uſed to ſay, he hoped to live to ſee the time when every peaſant in his kingdom would dine on a turkey every Sunday. I have not a wiſh for the extenſion of literature in the ſtate, that would not be gratified by living to ſee a weekly newſpaper in every farm-houſe in Pennſylvania. Part of the effects of this univerſal diffuſion of knowledge would probably be, to produce turkies and poultry of all kinds on the tables of our farmers, not only on Sundays, but on every day of the week.—— By multiplying villages and county towns we increaſe the means of diffuſing knowledge. Villages are favourable to ſchools and public worſhip; and county towns, beſides poſſeſſing theſe two advantages, are favourable to the propagation of political and legal information. The public officers of the county, by being obliged to maintain a connection with the capital of the government, often become repoſitories and vehicles of news and uſeful publications; while the judges and lawyers, who attend the courts that are held in theſe towns, ſeldom fail of leaving a large portion of knowledge behind them."

The Doctor's "Mode of Education," being adapted more immediately to the "peculiar form" of the government under which he lives, we ſhall only ſelect from it the following detached paragraphs.

"An education in our own," he ſays, "is to be preferred to an education in a foreign country. The principle of patriotiſm ſtands in need of the reinforcement of *prejudice*; and it is well known that our ſtrongeſt prejudices in favour of our country are formed in the firſt one-and-twenty years of our lives. The policy of the Lacedæmonians is well worthy of our imitation. When Antipater demanded fifty of their children as hoſtages for the fulfilment of a diſtant engagement, thoſe wiſe republicans refuſed to comply with his demand; but readily offered him double the number of their adult citizens, whoſe habits and prejudices could not be ſhaken by reſiding in a foreign country. Paſſing by, in this place, the advantages of the community from the early attachment of youth to the laws and conſtitution of their country, I ſhall only remark, that young men, who have trodden the paths of ſcience together, or have joined in the ſame ſports, whether of ſwimming, ſkating, fiſhing, or hunting, generally feel, through life, ſuch ties to each other as add greatly to the obligations of mutual benevolence."....

"The only foundation for a uſeful education in a republic is to be laid in RELIGION. Without this, there can be no virtue, and without virtue there can be no liberty, and liberty is the object and life of all republican governments.—— Such is my veneration for every religion that reveals the attributes of the Deity, or a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, that I had rather ſee the opinions of Confucius or Mahomet inculcated upon our youth, than ſee them grow up wholly devoid of a ſyſtem of

* There are 600 of theſe ſchools in the ſmall ſtate of Connecticut, which, at this time, have in them 25,000 ſcholars. Only two natives of this ſtate have been executed in the courſe of the laſt twenty-five years. The German Lutherans in Pennſylvania take uncommon pains in the education of their youth. Not one of this ſociety has ſubmitted to the ignominy of a legal puniſhment, of any kind, in the courſe of the laſt ſeventeen years.

of religious principles.—But the religion I mean to recommend in this place is, the religion of JESUS CHRIST."....

"That faſhionable liberality which refuſes to aſſociate with any one ſect of Chriſtians, is ſeldom uſeful to itſelf, or to ſociety, and may fitly be compared to the unprofitable bravery of a ſoldier who waſtes his valour in ſolitary enterpriſes, without the aid or effect of military aſſociations. Far be it from me to recommend the doctrines or modes of worſhip of any one denomination of Chriſtians. I only recommend to the perſons entruſted with the education of youth, to inculcate upon them a ſtrict conformity to that mode of worſhip which is moſt agreeable to their conſciences, or the inclinations of their parents. Under this head, I muſt be excuſed in not agreeing with thoſe modern writers who have oppoſed the uſe of the Bible as a ſchool book. The only objection I know to it, is, its diviſion into chapters and verſes, and its improper punctuation, which render it a more difficult book to read *well*, than many others. But theſe defects may eaſily be corrected; and the diſadvantages of them are not to be mentioned with the immenſe advantages of making children early and intimately acquainted with the means of acquiring happineſs both here and hereafter. How great is the difference between making young people acquainted with the intereſting and entertaining truths contained in the Bible, and the Fables of Moore and Croxall, or the doubtful hiſtories of antiquity! I maintain, that there is no book of its ſize, in the whole world, that contains half ſo much uſeful knowledge for the government of ſtates, or the direction of the affairs of individuals, as the Bible. To object to the practice of having it read in ſchools, becauſe it tends to deſtroy our veneration for it, is an argument that applies, with equal force, againſt the frequency of public worſhip, and all other religious exerciſes. The firſt impreſſions upon the mind are the moſt durable; they ſurvive the wreck of the memory, and exiſt in old age after the ideas acquired in middle life have been obliterated. Of how much conſequence then muſt it be to the human mind, in the evening of life, to be able to recal thoſe ideas which are moſt eſſential to its happineſs? and theſe are to be found chiefly in the Bible. The great delight which old people take in reading the Bible, I am perſuaded, is derived chiefly from its hiſtories and precepts being *aſſociated* with the events of childhood and youth, the recollection of which forms a material part of their pleaſures.

I do not mean to exclude books of hiſtory, poetry, or even fables, from our ſchools. They may, and ſhould be, read frequently by our young people; but, if the Bible is made to give way to them altogether, I foreſee that it will be read, in a ſhort time, only in churches, and in a few years will probably be found only in the offices of magiſtrates, and in courts of juſtice*."....

"I cannot help bearing a teſtimony, in this place, againſt the cuſtom which prevails in ſome parts of America, (but which is daily falling into diſuſe in Europe), of crowding boys together under one roof, for the purpoſe of education. The practice is the gloomy remains of monkiſh ignorance, and is as unfavourable to the improvements of the mind in uſeful learning, as monaſteries are to the ſpirit of religion. I grant this mode of ſecluding boys from the intercourſe of private families has a tendency to make them ſcholars, but our buſineſs is to make them men, citizens, and Chriſtians. The vices of young people are generally learned from each other. The vices of adults ſeldom infect them. By ſeparating them from each other, therefore, in their hours of relaxation from ſtudy, we ſecure their morals from a principal ſource of corruption, while we improve their manners, by ſubjecting them to thoſe reſtraints which the difference of age and ſex naturally produces in private families.

I have hitherto ſaid nothing of the AMUSEMENTS that are proper for young people in a republic. Thoſe which promote health and good humour will have a happy effect upon morals and government. To increaſe this influence, let the perſons who direct theſe amuſements be admitted into good company, and ſubjected, by that means, to reſtraints in

* In a republic where all votes for public officers are given by *ballot*, ſhould not a knowledge of reading and writing be conſidered as eſſential qualifications for an elector? and when a man, who is of a doubtful character, offers his vote, would it not be conſiſtent with ſound policy and wiſe government, to oblige him to read a few verſes in the Bible, to prove his qualifications, th ſimply to compel him to kiſs the *outſide* of behavio

behaviour and moral conduct. Taverns, which in moſt countries are expoſed to riot and vice, in Connecticut are places of buſineſs and innocent pleaſure, becauſe the tavern-keepers in that country are generally men of ſober and reſpectable characters. The theatre will never be perfectly reformed till players are treated with the ſame reſpect as perſons of other ornamental profeſſions. It is to no purpoſe to attempt to write or preach down an amuſement which ſeizes ſo forcibly upon all the powers of the mind. Let miniſters preach *to* players, inſtead of *againſt* them; let them open their churches and the ordinances of religion to them and their families, and, I am perſuaded, we ſhall ſoon ſee ſuch a reformation in the theatre as can never be effected by all the means that have hitherto been employed for that purpoſe. It is poſſible to render the ſtage, by theſe means, ſubſervient to the purpoſes of virtue and even religion. Why ſhould the miniſter of the goſpel exclude the player from his viſits, or from his public or private inſtructions? The author of Chriſtianity knew no difference in the occupations of men. He eat and drank daily with publicans and ſinners.".....

Our author's remarks on "the method of conducting what is commonly called a liberal education" in a republic, are too ſtriking to be abridged.

"After bearing a teſtimony againſt the common practice of attempting to teach boys the learned languages and the arts and ſciences too early in life," he adds, "The firſt twelve years of life are barely ſufficient to inſtruct a boy in reading, writing, and arithmetic. With theſe he may be taught thoſe modern languages which it is neceſſary for him to *ſpeak*. The ſtate of the memory in early life, is favourable to the acquiſition of languages, eſpecially when they are conveyed to the mind through the ear. It is, moreover, in early life only, that the organs of ſpeech yield in ſuch a manner as to favour the juſt pronunciation of foreign languages.

I do not wiſh the LEARNED or DEAD LANGUAGES, as they are commonly called, to be reduced below their preſent juſt rank in the univerſities of Europe, eſpecially as I conſider an acquaintance with them as the beſt foundation for a correct and extenſive knowledge of the language of our country. Too much pains cannot be taken to teach our youth to read and write our American language with propriety and elegance. The ſtudy of the Greek language conſtituted a material part of the literature of the Athenians; hence the ſublimity, purity, and immortality, of ſo many of their writings. The advantages of a perfect knowledge of our language to young men intended for the profeſſions of law, phyſic, or divinity, are too obvious to be mentioned; but in a ſtate which boaſts of the firſt commercial city in America, I wiſh to ſee it cultivated by young men who are intended for the counting-houſe, for many ſuch, I hope, will be educated in our colleges. The time is paſt when an academical education was thought to be unneceſſary to qualify a young man for merchandiſe. I conceive no profeſſion is capable of receiving more embelliſhments from it.

Connected with the ſtudy of our own language is the ſtudy of ELOQUENCE. It is well known how great a part it conſtituted of the Roman education. It is the firſt accompliſhment in a republic, and often ſets the whole machine of government in motion. Let our youth, therefore, be inſtructed in this art. We do not extol it too highly when we attribute as much to the power of eloquence as to the ſword in bringing about the American revolution.

With the uſual arts and ſciences that are taught in our American colleges, I wiſh to ſee a regular courſe of lectures given upon HISTORY and CHRONOLOGY. The ſcience of government, whether it relates to conſtitutions or laws, can only be advanced by a careful ſelection of facts, and theſe are to be found chiefly in hiſtory. Above all, let our youth be inſtructed in the hiſtory of the ancient republics, and the progreſs of liberty and tyranny in the different ſtates of Europe. I wiſh, likewiſe, to ſee the numerous facts that relate to the origin and preſent ſtate of COMMERCE, together with the nature and principles of MONEY, reduced to ſuch a ſyſtem as to be intelligible and agreeable to a young man. If we conſider the commerce of our metropolis only as the avenue of the wealth of the ſtate, the ſtudy of it merits a place in a young man's education; but I conſider commerce in a much higher light, when I recommend the ſtudy of it in republican ſeminaries. I view it as the beſt ſecurity againſt the influence of hereditary monopolies of land; and, therefore,

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the ſureſt protection againſt ariſtocracy. I conſider its effects as next to thoſe of religion, in humaniſing mankind; and, laſtly, I view it as the means of uniting the different nations of the world together by the ties of mutual wants and obligations.

CHEMISTRY, by unfolding to us the effects of heat and mixture, enlarges our acquaintance with the wonders of nature, and the myſteries of art; hence it has become, in moſt of the univerſities of Europe, a neceſſary branch of a gentleman's education. In a young country, where improvements in agriculture and manufactures are ſo much to be deſired, the cultivation of this ſcience, which explains the principles of both of them, ſhould be conſidered as an object of the utmoſt importance.

In a ſtate where every citizen is liable to be a ſoldier and a legiſlator, it will be neceſſary to have ſome regular inſtruction given upon the ART OF WAR, and upon PRACTICAL LEGISLATION. Theſe branches of knowledge are of too much importance in a republic to be truſted to ſolitary ſtudy, or to a fortuitous acquaintance with books. Let mathematical learning, therefore, be carefully applied, in our colleges, to gunnery and fortification, and let philoſophy be applied to the hiſtory of thoſe compoſitions which have been made uſe of for the terrible purpoſes of deſtroying human life. Theſe branches of knowledge will be indiſpenſably neceſſary in our republic, if, unfortunately, war ſhould continue hereafter to be the unchriſtian mode of arbitrating diſputes between Chriſtian nations. Again, let our youth be inſtructed in all the means of promoting national proſperity and independence, whether they relate to improvements in agriculture, manufactures, or inland navigation. Let him be inſtructed, further, in the general principles of legiſlation, whether they relate to revenue or to the preſervation of life, liberty, or property. Let him be directed frequently to attend the courts of juſtice, where he will have the beſt opportunities of acquiring habits of arranging and comparing his ideas, by obſerving the ſecretion of truth in the examination of witneſſes, and where he will hear the laws of the ſtate explained, with all the advantages of that ſpecies of eloquence which belongs to the bar. Of ſo much importance do I conceive it to be, to a young man, to attend occaſionally to the deciſions of our courts of law, that I wiſh to ſee our colleges and academies eſtabliſhed only in county-towns.

But further, conſidering the nature of our connection with the United States, it will be neceſſary to make our pupil acquainted with all the prerogatives of the federal government. He muſt be inſtructed in the nature and variety of treaties. He muſt know the difference in the powers and duties of the ſeveral ſpecies of ambaſſadors. He muſt be taught wherein the obligations of individuals and of ſtates are the ſame, and wherein they differ. In ſhort, he muſt acquire a general knowledge of all thoſe laws and forms which unite the ſovereigns of the earth, or ſeparate them from each other.

I have only to add, that it will be to no purpoſe to adopt this or any other mode of education, unleſs we make choice of ſuitable maſters to carry our plans into execution.—Let our teachers be diſtinguiſhed for their abilities and knowledge. Let them be grave in their manners—gentle in their tempers—exemplary in their morals—and of ſound principles in religion and government. Let us not leave their ſupport to the precarious reſources to be derived from their pupils, but let ſuch funds be provided for our ſchools and colleges as will enable us to allow them liberal ſalaries. By theſe means, we ſhall render the chairs, the profeſſorſhips, and the rectorſhips of our colleges and academies objects of competition among learned men. By conferring upon our maſters that independence which is the companion of competency, we ſhall, moreover, ſtrengthen their authority over the youth committed to their care. Let us remember that a great part of the divines, lawyers, phyſicians, legiſlators, ſoldiers, generals, delegates, counſellors, and governors of the ſtate, will probably hereafter paſs through their hands. How great then ſhould be the wiſdom!—how honourable the rank!—and how generous the reward of thoſe men who are to form theſe neceſſary and leading members of the republic!

I beg pardon for having delayed ſo long to ſay any thing of the ſeparate and peculiar mode of education proper for WOMEN in a republic. I am ſenſible that they muſt concur in all our plans of education for young men, or no laws will ever render them effectual. To qualify our women for this purpoſe, they ſhould

not only be inſtructed in the uſual branches of female education, but they ſhould be inſtructed in the principles of liberty and government; and the obligations of patriotiſm ſhould be inculcated upon them. The opinions and conduct of men are often regulated by the women in the moſt arduous enterpriſes of life; and their approbation is frequently the principal reward of the hero's dangers and the patriot's toils. Beſides, the *firſt* impreſſions upon the minds of children are generally derived from the women. Of how much conſequence, therefore, is it in a republic, that they ſhould think juſtly upon the great ſubjects of liberty and government!" *Gent. Mag.*

Airopaidia: Containing the Narrative of a Balloon Excurſion from Cheſter, Sept 8. 1785, taken from minutes made during the Voyage: Hints on the Improvement of Balloons, and Mode of Inflation by Steam: Means to prevent their Deſcent over Water: Occaſional Enquiries into the State of the Atmoſphere, favouring their Direction: With various philoſophical Obſervations and Conjectures. To which is ſubjoined, Menſuration of Heights by the Barometer, made plain, with extenſive Tables. The whole ſerving as an Introduction to Aerial Navigation. By Thomas Baldwin, Eſq; A. M. 8vo. 7 s. 6 d. Boards. Cheſter printed: Sold by Lowndes, *London.*

THIS gentleman appears to have made a more ſucceſsful voyage than any of his predeceſſors, and his work is by far the moſt valuable of any that we have yet met with on the ſubject: it preſents to us a great number of intereſting facts and obſervations, and fully anſwers its *ample* title page.

The author firſt gives a minute detail of the preparations for, and circumſtances attending his aerial excurſion; he deſcribes the path of the balloon over a tract of about 30 miles, and the appearances of terreſtrial objects as ſeen from it at different heights, and in different poſitions; he dwells with rapture on theſe enchanting proſpects, and endeavours to convey ſome idea of them to his readers, by a print *of* the balloon in the air, and two coloured views *from* the balloon, accompanied with an explanatory print or map of the ſame places. Many directions and cautions to the aeronaut are interſperſed, incidentally reſulting from the obſervations, in regard to the things he ought to be provided with, his attitude and employment in the air, the management of the balloon, the ſigns of riſing, ſinking, currents, &c.

This narrative of the voyage, divided into thirty-ſix chapters, makes nearly one half of the work; the remainder, in forty-four chapters more, contains obſervations on different ſubjects relative to it, both in the practical and philoſophic line. As we cannot venture, in our confined ſituation, to follow the flights or manœuvres of the aeronaut, we ſhall endeavour to entertain our readers with ſome of the remarks of the philoſopher.

At a certain height in the atmoſphere (between 500 and 1000 yards) a kind of *chilline/s* was perceived, not aſcertainable by the thermometer. The ſenſation was *ſuddenly* impreſſed four times, in aſcending and deſcending to the ſame height. The lower ſtratum of clouds is on the ſame level (1000 yards in fine weather, and 500 in changeable), and it appears to have been in paſſing through *them* that this ſenſation was felt, though no cloud was viſible to the eye at the time of his tranſit.

At the ſame height, likewiſe, the appearance of the earth and clouds were very remarkable. In aſcending, the circular proſpects of the ſubjacent earth *inſtantly* contracted; and in deſcending, they *inſtantly* enlarged themſelves to the eye. The clouds appeared on the ſame horizontal plain with the eye, but at the diſtance of a mile: they were plainly compoſed of three or more tiers, ſailing at great intervals one above another; all which regularly vaniſhed on approaching their reſpective levels, as if inſtantly thrown into the circumference of a circle whoſe radius was a mile. During the aſcent, on paſſing their ſuppoſed level, the clouds *inſtantly* appeared far *below* him, and during the deſcent as far *above*. A cloud which was thought by the aeronaut to be four miles *below him*, touching the city of Cheſter, was thought by the ſpectators there to be a mile *above them* enveloping the balloon; ſo that a cloud ſeems to be, not an accumulation of vapour in one place, but the effect of looking through a certain *extent* of vapour, different according to its denſity.

The circular opening in the clouds, through which the earth's ſurface was preſented to the eye, diſcovered a ſmooth level plain; a ſort of ſhining carpet, enriched with an endleſs variety of figures depicted

depicted *without ſhadow*, as on a map; what was really ſhadow forming a ſeparate colour, and not being conſidered at the time as ſhadow. All was colouring; no outline; yet each appearance curiouſly defined by a ſtriking contraſt of ſimple colours, which ſerved to diſtinguiſh the reſpective boundaries with moſt exact preciſion, and inconceivable elegance. *Red* waters, *yellow* roads, incloſures *yellow* and *light green*, woods and hedges *dark green*, were the only objects *clearly* diſtinguiſhable, and their colouring was extremely vivid: the ſun's rays, reflected from the ſea and other waters (which appeared all red) dazzled the ſight.

It is known, that the apparent magnitudes of objects decreaſe as the diſtance increaſes; and that the diminution of magnitude is in the proportion of the *ſquare* of the diſtance. This, however, obtains only where the medium they are ſeen through continues nearly the ſame; for an object, ſeen along the ground, will appear leſs as it riſes above the ground, and leaſt of all in the zenith, though its diſtance from the eye continues the ſame; and hence the author deduces the large and oval appearance of the ſun and moon in the horizon. It follows, that the height of a balloon in the air is not really ſo great as it appears to be to a ſpectator on the ground, being ſeen from a part of the atmoſphere leſs impregnated with vapours. It ſhould follow likewiſe, converſely, that to a ſpectator in the balloon, objects on the earth ſhould appear larger than when ſeen along the ground at an equal diſtance; but the fact was directly the contrary, for known objects ſeen from the balloon at the height of *a mile and a half*, by one who had been in the habit of viewing and eſtimating diſtances and magnitudes on the ground, continued with unvaried uniformity, to ſuggeſt the diſtance of at leaſt *ſeven miles:* objects whoſe magnitudes at the diſtance of a mile and a half on the ground were familiar to the eye, appeared from the balloon, at the ſame diſtance, full *five times leſs*.

The greateſt height above the clouds conveyed no idea of danger, or of depth below the clouds, the earth's ſurface being preſented to the eye as on a level with the clouds themſelves, or at leaſt coming up to their under ſides, and appearing ſo much a part of them, that the aeronaut ſeems able to deſcend from his car upon the clouds, and walk over them, as on a ſheet of tranſparent ice acroſs a river, whoſe depth is equal to the ſmall thickneſs of the clouds. The ſhadow of the balloon was diſtinctly ſeen upon them; ſmall when he was at the greateſt height, about the ſize and ſhape of an egg, but growing larger as he deſcended, and ſometimes ſurrounded, at a little diſtance, with a brilliant iris.

The temperature of the upper regions did not feel colder, but rather warmer, than below, except in currents of air coming from colder ſituations. The thermometer, which was at 65° on his quitting the earth, ſunk to 56, in paſſing through a ſea-breeze, and on getting above that current, it roſe again to 60. The ſun ſhone brighter and fiercer when the balloon was at its greateſt height; the heat piercing through his clothes (which were of a dark colour) while he *ſtood* with his face from the light.

Sounds, immediately under the balloon, ſeemed as if they originated near the ear, and louder than they would have been heard at the diſtance of ſome yards only on a level; augmenting, rather than decreaſing, till the balloon had nearly reached the height of the lower ſtratum of clouds; but afterwards dying away much ſooner than expected. A like obſervation was made in deſcending, ſounds from below ruſhing *ſuddenly* on the ear about the ſame height. We find one obſervation of ſound *originating* in the higher regions, ſeemingly when he was nearly at his greateſt height: on a view of the delightful ſcenes, "he tried his voice, and ſhouted for joy: his voice was unknown to himſelf, ſhrill and feeble: there was no echo."

The well-watered and maritime part of the country, over which this gentleman paſſed in his aerial vehicle, gave him opportunities of obſerving a remarkable and regular tendency of the balloon *towards water*,—a tendency to deſcend when over the water, and to re-aſcend upon receding from it, without any apparent cauſe that could influence its levity. Our readers will doubtleſs recollect the perilous ſituations of former aeronauts in the vicinity of water, though it was not ſuſpected that the water as ſuch had any influence in producing that vicinity or depreſſion of the balloon. Mr Baldwin endeavours to prove, that th[is] is a *depreſſion of the atmoſphere*, or c[ur]rent of air downwards, over all wat[er]

ſufficient to act ſenſibly upon a balloon juſt balanced in the air, though not otherwiſe perceivable; and that on large bodies of water there is a *mediocanal* current, or current downwards in the middle, producing a *refilition* or current upwards at the ſides, or the reverſe, according to circumſtances.

On this intereſting ſubject the author enters into large diſcuſſions. He adduces many reſpectable authorities, and obſervations of his own, in proof of deſcending ſtreams; and of violent ſtorms and hurricanes in general being really *deſcents*, not horizontal propulſions, of air. Thus, the firſt effect of wind on trees is an oblique depreſſion, ſucceeded by a recovery, then a momentary pauſe, and return of the depreſſing torrent. In inland countries, where lakes are ſurrounded by mountains, as in thoſe of North Wales, of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, and the lake of Geneva, the air ruſhes *forcibly* upon the ſurface of the water, in deſcending torrents, as he has himſelf frequently ſeen. He appeals to all mariners who have weathered ſtorms off Cape Hatteras (where the wind is probably perpetual), or who have made an Eaſt-India voyage, whether, if the wind blew in an horizontal direction only, it could produce ſuch an inequality of ſurface; or whether, when the ſea runs mountains high, the tremendous ſurges muſt not riſe from the violent action of winds repeated at intervals, ſometimes deſcending perpendicularly, but oftener in torrents of oblique depreſſion, and inſtant reſilition. As the firſt and ſlighteſt changes in the motion of the air are obſervable on water, the deſcent of air, even in the fineſt weather, is familar to mariners, under the appellation of *light airs*, playing in eddies upon the ſurface.

To account for this depreſſion, the author examines the phenomena of evaporation; and from his obſervations on that ſubject he concludes, that ſo much *warm and light* air (warmed and rarefied by the ſun, and united with watery vapour) as is raiſed up from the ſurface of any water, ſo much *heavy and cool* air is inſtantaneouſly, conſtantly, and forcibly depreſſed upon it, to ſupply the place of the other, and continue the evaporation. Hence the coolneſs of the air over waters and watery meadows, from the deſcent of the cool air of the middle regions of the atmoſphere. Thus in large towns, warmer in winter than the country, there is, in that ſeaſon, a conſtant breeze from all ſides towards the centre of the town, as may be perceived from the motion of the ſmoke, and by perſons travelling out of the town, who in all directions meet the breeze; whereas in ſummer the reverſe is the caſe, more particularly in hot climates; for the country being then warmeſt, a depreſſion takes place upon the town, and ſcatters the ſmoke on all ſides.

The author conſiders the effect of different ſituations, relatively to the ſun, in producing, and varying the direction of theſe currents; and points out, from his theory, the times of the day, and the ſeaſons of the year, in which ſeas or large pieces of water may be paſſed over with the greateſt probability of eſcaping their dangerous influence; as alſo the circumſtances in which the ſuperior air may be expected to be warmer or colder than that below. Though we cannot ſay that his reaſoning is cloſe, or his facts very ſkilfully arranged, yet, taken all together, they appear to us to have great weight, and we recommend them to the ſerious attention both of the aeronaut and the meteorologiſt.

For the ſecurity of a balloon that may be caught in a depreſſing current over water, he propoſes to have a ballaſt thrown out that ſhall float on the water, and which may afterwards be drawn up again. Means are deſcribed for ſuſtaining balloons ſtationary at any given height, and ſeveral improvements are ſuggeſted, reſpecting the conſtruction, inflation, mode of direction, and ſecurity of landing.

What has hitherto been the grand deſideratum for the conſtruction of balloons, a *durable* and *air-tight varniſh*, ſeems to be now in a great meaſure happily diſcovered.

"It was ſome time ago (ſays this writer) reported at Paris, that M. Dutourny de Villiere had undertaken to conſtruct a balloon ſo truly *impermeable*, that he would warrant the duration of it for *ſeveral weeks* in the air. And it is ſince known, that this deſideratum has been effected, in the compoſition for the celebrated balloon of Meſſrs. Auban and Vallet, firſt made ſubject to direction.—The writer [of the work before us] unacquainted with what had then been done in this matter, could not help remarking

marking the ſtriking properties of the cochuc, to anſwer every intention of the beſt varniſh,--if it could be diſſolved, and afterwards made to recover its preſent *unadheſive* form.—He has, however, after expenſive trials and combinations, been able to reduce it into a limpid liquor:—The ſecret he now diſcovers to the world; and it is merely this:

"Take any quantity of the cochuc, as two ounces averdupois: cut it into ſmall bits with a pair of ſciſſars. Put a ſtrong iron ladle (ſuch as plumbers or glaziers melt their lead in) over a common pit-coal or other fire. The fire muſt be gentle, glowing, and without ſmoke. When the ladle is hot, much below a red heat, put a ſingle bit into the ladle. If *black* ſmoke iſſues, it will preſently flame and diſappear: or it will evaporate without flame: the ladle is then too hot. When the ladle is leſs hot, put in a ſecond bit, which will produce a *white* ſmoke. This *white* ſmoke will continue during the operation, and evaporate the cochuc: Therefore no time is to be loſt; but little bits are to be put in, a few at a time, till the whole are melted. It ſhould be continually and gently ſtirred with an iron or braſs ſpoon.——Two pounds, or one quart, of the beſt drying oil (or of raw linſeed oil, which, together with a few drops of neats-foot oil, has ſtood a month, or not ſo long, on a lump of quick lime, to make it more or leſs drying) is to be put into the melted cochuc, and ſtirred till hot: and the whole poured into a glazed veſſel, thro' a coarſe gauze, or fine ſieve. When ſettled and clear, which will be in a few minutes, it is fit for uſe, either hot or cold."

The art of laying on the varniſh, the author ſays, he is not at liberty to make public. He mentions only that it conſiſts in making *no inteſtine motion* in the varniſh, which would create minute bubbles; that therefore *bruſhes* are improper; and that every bubble breaks in drying, and forms a ſmall hole. He recommends the varniſhed ſilks made by Mr Fawkner at Manchester, whoſe ſecret conſiſts only in the peculiar mode of application.

Our readers will judge, from the above ſhort quotation, that this writer is in little danger of becoming obſcure by aiming at *brevity*. In ſome caſes, as particularly in the directions for meaſuring heights by the barometer, (built on Sir George Shuckburgh's experiments in the Philoſophical Tranſactions) prolixity and tautology have rendered the operation apparently more intricate than it really is. The language is in general animated, but not free from affectation, nor always correct; nor will the ſingularity of writing conſtantly *woud, coud, ſhoud, throu', floguiſton, floguiſticated*, make any great addition to his literary character. In the two laſt mentioned words, the *u* is probably inſerted to ſhew that the *g* is to be pronounced hard, as in *guilt*; but we apprehend the mere Engliſh reader will be more likely to give ſome ſound or other to the *u* itſelf. He had perhaps ſome ſimilar reaſon for writing *aironaut, airoſtat, airopaidia* (the title of the book) with an *i* inſtead of an *e*; a mode of ſpelling and pronouncing which we could not have expected from one who quotes Greek. But theſe are only *ſtraws* floating on the *ſurface* of the ſtream; and we ſhould not perhaps have noticed them, if they did not appear to have been deſignedly ſcattered there, and injudiciouſly meant as embelliſhments. M

The INTERNAL STATE OF AMERICA.

Being a true Deſcription of the Intereſt and Policy of that vaſt Continent, by

His Excellency Dr BENJ. FRANKLIN, Preſident of the State of Pennſylvania.

THere is a tradition, that in the planting of New England, the firſt ſettlers met with many difficulties and hardſhips, as is generally the caſe when a civilized people attempt eſtabliſhing themſelves in a wilderneſs country. Being pioufly diſpoſed, they ſought relief from Heaven, by laying their wants and diſtreſſes before the Lord in frequent ſet days of faſting and prayer. Conſtant meditation and diſcourſe on theſe ſubjects kept their minds gloomy and diſcontented; and, like the children of Iſrael, there were many diſpoſed to return to that Egypt which perſecution had induced them to abandon. At length, when it was propoſed in the Aſſembly to proclaim another faſt, a farmer of plain ſenſe roſe, and remarked, that the inconveniencies they ſuffered, and concerning which they had ſo often wearied Heaven with their complaints, were not ſo great as they might have expected, and were diminiſhing every day as the colony ſtrengthened; that the earth began to reward their labour, and to furniſh liberally

rally for their ſubſiſtence; that the ſeas and rivers were found full of fiſh, the air ſweet, the climate healthy; and, above all, that they were there in the full enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious: he therefore thought, that reflecting and converſing on theſe ſubjects would be more comfortable, as tending more to make them contented with their ſituation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if, inſtead of a faſt, they ſhould proclaim a thankſgiving. His advice was taken; and from that day to this they have, in every year, obſerved circumſtances of public felicity ſufficient to furniſh employment for a thankſgiving-day, which is therefore conſtantly ordered and religiouſly obſerved.

I ſee in the public newſpapers of different ſtates frequent complaints of *hard times, deadneſs of trade, ſcarcity of money*, &c. &c. It is not my intention to aſſert or maintain that theſe complaints are entirely without foundation. There can be no country or nation exiſting, in which there will not be ſome people ſo circumſtanced as to find it hard to gain a livelihood; people who are not in the way of any profitable trade, and with whom money is ſcarce, becauſe they have nothing to give in exchange for it. And it is always in the power of a ſmall number to make a great clamour. But let us take a cool view of the general ſtate of our affairs, and perhaps the proſpect will appear leſs gloomy than has been imagined.

The great buſineſs of the continent is agriculture. For one artiſan, or merchant, I ſuppoſe we have at leaſt 100 farmers, by far the greateſt part cultivators of their own fertile lands, from whence many of them draw not only food neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence, but the materials of their cloathing, ſo as to need very few foreign ſupplies; while they have a ſurplus of productions to diſpoſe of, whereby wealth is gradually accumulated. Such has been the goodneſs of Divine Providence to theſe regions, and ſo favourable the climate, that ſince the three or four years of hardſhip in the firſt ſettlement of our fathers here, a famine or ſcarcity has never been heard of amongſt us; on the contrary, though ſome years may have been more, and others leſs plentiful, there has always been proviſion enough for ourſelves, and a quantity to ſpare for exportation. And although the crops of laſt year were generally good, never was the farmer better paid for the part he can ſpare commerce, as the publiſhed price currents abundantly teſtify. The lands he poſſeſſes are alſo continually riſing in value with the increaſe of population. And, on the whole, he is enabled to give ſuch good wages to thoſe who work for him, that all who are acquainted with the old world muſt agree, that in no part of it are the labouring poor ſo generally well fed, well cloathed, well lodged, and well paid, as in the United States of America.

If we enter the cities, we find that, ſince the revolution, the owners of houſes and lots of ground have had their intereſt vaſtly augmented in value; rents have riſen to an aſtoniſhing height, and thence encouragement to increaſe building, which gives employment to an abundance of workmen, as does alſo the increaſed luxury and ſplendour of living of the inhabitants thus made richer. Theſe workmen all demand and obtain much higher wages than any other part of the world would afford them, and are paid in ready money. This rank of people therefore do not, or ought not, to complain of hard times; and they make a very conſiderable part of the city-inhabitants.

At the diſtance I live from our American fiſheries, I cannot ſpeak of them with any degree of certainty; but I have not heard that the labour of the valuable race of men employed in them is worſe paid, or that they meet with leſs ſucceſs, than before the revolution. The whalemen indeed have been deprived of one market for their oil; but another, I hear, is opening for them, which it is hoped may be equally advantageous. And the demand is conſtantly increaſing for their ſpermaceti candles, which therefore bear a much higher price than formerly.

There remain the merchants and ſhopkeepers. Of theſe, though they make but a ſmall part of the whole nation, the number is conſiderable, too great indeed for the buſineſs they are employed in. For the conſumption of goods in every country has its limits. The faculties of the people, that is, their ability to buy and pay, is equal only to a certain quantity of merchandiſe. If merchants calculate amiſs on this proportion, and import too much, they will of courſe find the ſale dull for the overplus, and ſome of them will ſay that trade languiſhes. They ſhould,

ſhould, and doubtleſs will, grow wiſer by experience, and import leſs. If too many artificers in town, and farmers from the country, flattering themſelves with the idea of leading eaſier lives, turn ſhop-keepers, the whole natural quantity of that buſineſs divided among them all may afford too ſmall a ſhare for each, and occaſion complaints that trading is dead; theſe may alſo ſuppoſe that it is owing to ſcarcity of money, while, in fact, it is not ſo much from the fewneſs of buyers, as from the exceſſive number of ſellers, that the miſchief ariſes; and, if every ſhop-keeping farmer and mechanic would return to the uſe of his plough and working tools, there would remain of widows, and other women, ſhop-keepers ſufficient for the buſineſs, which might then afford them a comfortable maintenance.

Whoever has travelled through the various parts of Europe, and obſerved how ſmall is the proportion of people in affluence or eaſy circumſtances there, compared with thoſe in poverty and miſery; the few rich and haughty landlords, the multitude of poor, abject, rack-rented, tithe-paying tenants, and half-paid and half ſtarved ragged labourers; and views here the happy mediocrity that ſo generally prevails throughout theſe ſtates, where the cultivator works for himſelf, and ſupports his family in decent plenty; will, methinks, ſee abundant reaſon to bleſs Divine Providence for the evident and great difference in our favour, and be convinced that no nation known to us enjoys a greater ſhare of human felicity.

It is true, that in ſome of the ſtates there are parties and diſcords; but let us look back, and aſk if we were ever without them? Such will exiſt where-ever there is liberty; and perhaps they help to preſerve it. By the colliſion of different ſentiments, ſparks of truth are ſtruck out, and political light is obtained. The different factions, which at preſent divide us, aim all at the public good; the differences are only about the various modes of promoting it. Things, actions, meaſures, and objects of all kinds, preſent themſelves to the minds of men in ſuch a variety of lights, that it is not poſſible we ſhould all think alike at the ſame time on every ſubject, when hardly the ſame man retains at all times the ſame ideas of it. Parties are therefore the common lot of humanity; and ours are by no means more miſchievous or leſs beneficial than thoſe of other countries, nations, and ages, enjoying in the ſame degree the great bleſſing of political liberty.

Some indeed among us are not ſo much grieved for the preſent ſtate of our affairs, as apprehenſive for the future. The growth of luxury alarms them, and they think we are from that alone in the high road to ruin. They obſerve, that no revenue is ſufficient without œconomy, and that the moſt plentiful income of a whole people from the natural productions of their country may be diſſipated in vain and needleſs expences, and poverty be introduced in the place of affluence.—This may be poſſible. It however rarely happens: for there ſeems to be in every nation a greater proportion of induſtry and frugality, which tend to enrich, than of idleneſs and prodigality, which occaſion poverty, ſo that upon the whole there is a continual accumulation. Reflect what Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Britain, were in the time of the Romans, inhabited by people little richer than our ſavages, and conſider the wealth they at preſent poſſeſs, in numerous well-built cities, improved farms, rich moveables, magazines ſtocked with valuable manufactures, to ſay nothing of plate, jewels, and coined money; and all this, notwithſtanding their bad, waſteful, plundering governments, and their mad deſtructive wars; and yet luxury and extravagant living has never ſuffered much reſtraint in thoſe countries. Then conſider the great proportion of induſtrious frugal farmers inhabiting the interior parts of theſe American ſtates, and of whom the body of our nation conſiſts, and judge whether it is poſſible that the luxury of our ſea-ports can be ſufficient to ruin ſuch a country.—If the importation of foreign luxuries could ruin a people, we ſhould probably have been ruined long ago: for the Britiſh nation claimed a right, and practiſed it, of importing among us not only the ſuperfluities of their own production, but thoſe of every nation under heaven; we bought and conſumed them, and yet we flouriſhed and grew rich. At preſent our independent governments may do what we could not then do, diſcourage by heavy duties, or prevent by prohibitions, ſuch importations, and thereby grow richer; - if indeed, which may admit of diſpute, the deſire of adorning ourſelves with fine cloaths, poſſeſſing fine furniture, with

elegant

elegant houſes, &c. is not, by ſtrongly inciting to labour and induſtry, the occaſion of producing a greater value than is conſumed in the gratification of that deſire.

The agriculture and fiſheries of the United States are the great ſources of our increaſing wealth. He that puts a ſeed into the earth, is recompenſed perhaps by receiving forty out of it; and he who draws a fiſh out of our waters, draws up a piece of ſilver.

Let us (and there is no doubt but we ſhall) be attentive to theſe, and then the power of rivals, with all their reſtraining and prohibiting acts, cannot much hurt us. We are ſons of the earth and ſeas; and, like Anteus in the fable, if in wreſtling with a Hercules we now and then receive a fall, the touch of our parents will communicate to us freſh ſtrength and vigour to renew the conteſt.

Net Produce of all the TAXES *impoſed in conſequence of the* AMERICAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, *and* DUTCH *War, for a Year, from Michaelmas* 1784, *to Michaelmas* 1785.

	Years.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Additional ſtamps on paper and parchment,	1776	61,077	16	1			
Coaches,		13,286	0	0			
Cards and dice,		8,146	5	7			
					82,510	1	8
Stamps on paper and parchment,	1777	53,836	4	4			
Glaſs (Cuſtoms),		4,545	16	1			
Ditto (Exciſe),		25,233	0	0			
Auction s		40,563	0	0			
Men ſervants,		68	13	6			
					116,246	13	11
Additional duty on wines,	1778	68,252	9	1¼			
Houſes,		125,955	10	11¾			
					194,208	0	1
Stamps on paper and parchment,	1779	23,760	15	3			
5 per cent. cuſtoms,		222,042	7	10½			
5 per cent. and 15 per cent malt Exciſe,		121,233	7	9			
					367,036	10	10½
Stamps on paper and parchment,	1780	21,852	0	4			
5 per cent. Exciſe,		38,087	16	0			
Malt,		260,796	0	0			
Salt,		60,954	11	1½			
Starch,		30,140	0	0			
Sweets,		6,724	0	0			
Brandy,		45,346	0	0			
Low wines,		11,509	9	6			
Britiſh ſpirits,		19,549	6	4			
Duty on wines,		70,534	6	10½			
Poſt horſes,		95,906	4	8			
Tea licences,		9,829	0	0			
Cotton wool,		1,000	0	0			
					672,228	14	10
Additional 5 per cent. Exciſe,	1781	78,393	3	9½			
Tobacco,		1,340	3	4½			
Sugar and tobacco,		528,010	7	11			
Men ſervants,		21,041	0	0			
Almanacks,		1,339	0	10			
Verdigreaſe,		2,025	17	0			
Cocoa nuts,		90	18	3¼			
					632,240	11	2½
Carried forward,					L. 2,064,470	12	7

Brought forward,					L. 2,064,470	12 7
Additional ſtamps, policies, and bills of exchange,	1782	L. 94,479	0	10		
5 per cent. Cuſtoms,		258,627	5	10		
5 per cent. Exciſe,		83,594	3	9		
Coaches,		16,030	0	0		
Salt,		61,978	0	0		
Soap,		96,905	0	0		
Tobacco, ſnuff, and brandy,		141,017	6	3½		
Table beer,		22,677	0	0		
Wax,		1,539	2	8½		
					776,847	8 7
Additional ſtamps, paper, parchment, &c.	1783	282,874	17	6		
Lottery ticket licences,		1,000	0	0		
Stamps per Bank,		12,000	0	0		
18 per cent. on muſlins,		87,000	0	0		
					382,874	17 6
Additional ſtamps,	1784	168,774	12	3		
Candles (Cuſtoms),			2	6		
Ditto (Exciſe),		97,799	0	0		
General licences,		45,863	0	0		
Bricks and tiles (Cuſtoms),		30	18	4½		
Ditto (Exciſe),		51,125	0	0		
Silk and lead,		69,147	14	10½		
Coffee,		17,870	2	6		
Tea,		500	0	0		
Paper (Cuſtoms),			12	0		
Ditto (Exciſe,		9,174	0	0		
Linen and ſtuffs,		28,303	0	0		
Hackney coaches,		11,800	0	0		
2300 l. per week letter money,		101,200	0	0		
Additional 15 per cent.		5,675	0	0		
					607,264	2 6
Stamps,	1785	6,165	0	0		
Poſt horſes,		4,140	0	0		
Coachmakers licence and duty,		105	0	0		
Hawkers and pedlars,		600	0	0		
					11,010	0 0
Total,					L. 3,842,467	1 2

A brief Poetical Deed of William the Conqueror.

[From Longmate's Supplement to Collins's Peerage, Edit. 5]

WIlliam the Conqueror granted to an anceſtor of Lord Rawdon the eſtates in Yorkſhire, on which is the noble manſion called Rawdon Hall, ſtill enjoyed by his father the Earl of Moira, in the following brief poetical deed, according to the cuſtom of the times—

'I William Kyng, the thurd yere of myreign,
Give to the Paulyn Roydon, Hope and Hopetowne,
With all the bounds both up and downe;
From Heven to Yerthe, from Yerthe to Hel,
For the and thyn, ther to dwel,
As truly as this Kyng right is myn;
For a Croſſebow and an Arrow.
When I fall come to hunt on Yarrow.
And in token that this thing is ſooth,
I bit the whyt wax with my tooth.
Before Meg, Mawd, and Margery,
And my thurd ſonne Henry*.'

* A grant of an eſtate in Devonſhire was originally made by the celebrated John of Gaunt to a great family (*viz.* the *Baſſets* of Heanton-Court) of that county, in a ſimilar manner:

I John of Gaunt
Do freely give and grant,
From me and mine,
To thee and thine,
The Barton-Fee
Of Umberleigh.

A fine example for modern conveyancers!

Infallible Methods of detecting Adulterated Wine.

FIll a ſmall long-necked bottle with wine and invert the neck into a tumbler of clear water: If the wine be genuine, the whole will remain in the bottle; if adulterated with ſugar, honey, or any ſweet ſubſtance the ſweets will paſs into the water, and leave the wine behind.

Mr URBAN,

I am in poſſeſſion of the original edition of that ſublime Epic poem Paradiſe Loſt, as publiſhed by the author, in *ten* books. In two leaves prefixed to the title-page of this edition, there are ſome lines, apparently written by a female: and at the bottom of the page this ſingular remark appears; "*Dictated by* J. M." We know that the daughter of Milton officiated as his amanuenſis; and, from the ſentence above quoted, there is ſome reaſon to attribute the lines to the author of Paradiſe Loſt. For the entertainment of your readers, they are here faithfully tranſcribed. AN OXONIAN.

On DAY BREAK.

WELCOME, bright choriſter, to our hemiſphere;
Thy glad approaches tell us day is near.
See! how his early dawn creeps o'er yon hill,
And with his grey-ey'd light begins to fill
The ſilent air, driving far from our ſight
The ſtarry regiment of frighted night;
Whoſe pale fac'd regent, Cynthia, paler grows,
To ſee herſelf purſu'd by conquering foes;
Yet daring ſtays behind, to guard the rear
Of her black armies whither without fear
They may retreat, till her alternate courſe
Bring her about again with rallied force.
Hark! how the lion's terror loud proclaims
The gladſome tidings of day's gentle beams,
And long-kept ſilence breaking, rudely wakes
The feather'd train, which ſoon their concert makes,
And with unmeaſur'd notes, unnumber'd lays,
Do joyfully ſalute the lightſome rays.
But hea ken yonder, where the louder voice
Of ſome keen hunter's horn hath once or twice
Recheated out its blaſt, which ſeems to drill
Th' oppoſing air, and with its echo fill.
Thi her let's hie; and ſee the toilſome hound,
Wi ing, purſues his labour, till he's found
Some hope of what he follows, then with freſht
And pleaſing clamour tells it to the reſt.
O thou, who ſometimes by moſt ſacred voice
Father of Light wert ſtyl'd, let my free choice
(Though all my works be evil, ſeldom right)
Shun loving darkneſs rather than the light.
Let thy eſſential brightneſs, with quick glance,
Dart through the foggy miſt of ignorance
Into the darken'd intellect, and thence
Diſpel whatever clouds o'erſpread the ſenſe;
Till with illumin'd eyes, the mind
All the dark corners in itſelf can find,
And fill them all with radiant light, which may
Convert my gloomy night to ſun-ſhine day.
Though dark, O God! if guarded by thy might,
I ſee with intellectual eyes; the night
To me a noon-tide blaze, illumin'd by
The glorious ſplendour of thy Majeſty!

Mr URBAN, *Sept.* 20

The following poetic triſle is from the pen of Mr Hayley. Its originality and merit, beſides the deſerved compliment to the genius of Miſs Seward, cannot fail of rendering it acceptable.—The lines were written on a card, incloſed in a worked letter-caſe, embroidered by Mrs Hayley, as a preſent to Miſs Seward. One ſide repreſented a lyre; the other, a wreath of laurel.

GO, graceful ſymbols of poetic fire,
That Friendſhip's needle has with pleaſure trac'd;
Go! thou embroider'd wreath, and Muſe's lyre,
A gift to Genius, from the hand of Taſte.
Thou ſilken volume, by Eliza wrought,
When Seward's verſe is treaſur'd in thy folds,
Shield that bright charge;—and may thy form be thought
A caſket worthy of the gem it holds!

INSCRIPTION *to the Memory of the late Dr* JOHN FOTHERGILL, *on a Stone in the Gardens of* CHARLES WHITE, *Eſq; at* Sale, *near* Manchester.

By JOHN AIKEN, *M. D.*

OH, friend of human kind, benignant ſage,
Whoſe clear ſagacious thought ſo oft has quell'd
The rage of dire diſeaſe! whoſe ample mind
Drew its rich ſtores from Nature's genuine ſource;
May 'grateful Medicine, ſorrowing for her loſs,
Thy memory ever cheriſh!—May thy name
From Nature's votary call the tender ſigh,
As muſing 'midſt thy favourite plants he roves.

INSCRIPTION *on an expenſive pyramid in Walcote Park, Northamptonſhire, the ſeat of Tho. Noel, Eſq;*

BENEATH this turf my fav'rite fox-hound lies:
Stop here, ye hoaxers all, and wipe your eyes.
Here mourn with me for lovely Dolphin dead,
The flower of all my pack tho' not the head;
Of ſhape exactly fine from head to foot;
To one ſcent ſteady, cautious, yet not mute;
To riot or to babbling never prone,
Nor ſlack on vermin ſcent to ſet us on;
Active, tho' not ſurpaſſing in his pace;
Brisk and unwearied in the longeſt chace;
The moſt determin'd foe our foxes knew,
Fix'd to his point, and obſtinately true:
Such Dolphin was, whoſe fame muſt ſurely laſt
As long as ſportſmen ſhall preſerve their taſte.

ELE-

ELEGY *on a* FAMILY TOMB.

THOU dome of death! by lonely muſings led,
I ſeek at evening's cloſe thy hallow'd ſhrine,
And, as I fondly trace the kindred dead,
In pious accents breathe the mournful line.

What tho' no titled lineage I diſcloſe,
No proud parade of anceſtry, or birth;
Yet in theſe veins a ſtream unſullied flows,
Deriv'd from genuine purity and worth

Yes, honour'd race, with holy wiſdom fraught,
Humbly the path of piety ye trod!
Your lives adorn'd the faith your precepts taught,
Servants of truth, and miniſters of God!

Peace to your manes! This due incenſe paid,
I frame to ſadder themes the penſive lay:
And e'en till memory's fainteſt traces fade,
My heart ſhall bleed thro' many a diſtant day.

Scarce had I wept a tender parent's doom,
Scarce check'd the tear fond filial grief beſtow'd,
Ere, loſt in earlieſt prime, relentleſs tomb,
A ſiſter ſlept within thy dark abode.

Ah, lov'd Maria! not th' enchanting face,
Where beauty reign'd, unconſcious of its power,
Nor meekeſt ſenſe, nor mildeſt virgin grace,
Avail'd to ſave thee from the deſtin'd hour.

When in the luſtre of thine eye diſplay'd,
Health ſeem'd her lovelieſt bleſſings to diſcloſe,
Conceal'd, alas, the canker ſickneſs prey'd,
Ere long to blaſt the ſweetly-budded roſe.

With deadly paleneſs, or illuſive bloom,
Noted by fear or hope thy cheek was ſpread;
Till, ſlowly yielding to th' impending doom,
On gentle wing thy hovering ſpirit fled.

Nor ceas'd with thee my woes, lamented ſhade!
For more than by fraternal goodneſs dear,
With thee in death's cold arms Eugenio laid,
To keenner anguiſh wak'd the ſtreaming tear.

Saunt'ring with careleſs ſtep thro' childhood's maze,
Together in ſweet amity we grew;
In riper youth, and manhood's opening days,
No ſeparate joys, no unſhar'd griefs we knew.

As muſing in the academic grove,
Studious he ſcann'd the Æſculapian page,
Vigour, and health, and temperance vainly ſtrove,
To quell th' inſatiate tyrant's burning rage.

Whilſt riot ſafely runs his wild career,
And danger's ſhaft aloof from folly flies,
Why thus untimely on the ruthleſs bier
Lamented lie the temperate and the wiſe?

Thus ſad regret her fond complainings pours,
Deny'd th' unerring laws of Heaven to ſee,
With trembling confidence her GOD adores,
And mourns, yet venerates, the ſtern decree.

His heart affection, virtue, truth poſſeſt,
His ſober judgement livelieſt ſenſe refin'd
With gentleſt manners, fancy, ſcience bleſt,
He knew to mend or captivate the mind.

Deem not I boaſt an unatteſted praiſe,
By partial prejudice alone approv'd;
A bard erewhile, in ſweet deſcriptive lays,
Sung to no common lyre the worth he lov'd.

And friendſhip ſtill in many a wounded breaſt
Her weeping tribute to his aſhes gives;
Whilſt, in ſoft pity's ſhadowy tints expreſt,
His image, cheriſh'd by remembrance, lives.

And long, Eliza, ſhall thy ſorrows flow,
Nor ſterneſt fortitude the pang reprove,
Doom'd to lament, with unavailing woe,
Loſt years of promis'd happineſs and love.

Thy truth his tender ſympathy return'd,
His faithful boſom nurs'd the mutual flame,
Ardent in life's laſt hours his paſſion burn'd,
On his pale lip linger'd thy trembling name.

How vain all promiſe of delight!—no more
Shall hope ſeduce me with betraying ſmile;
Content's calm ray ſhall gild the preſent hour,
Nor diſtant bliſs my eaſy faith beguile.

Ambition, wont my youthful blood to fire,
Shall prompt no more th' involuntary ſigh;
Retirement's vale I view with fix'd deſire,
Nor loathing life, nor unprepar'd to die.

There may I taſte domeſtic joys ſerene,
In Arria's virtues not ignobly bleſt,
In ſilence quit at length the ſhifting ſcene,
Conſign'd with kindred ſhades in peace to reſt.

The following INSCRIPTION *to the memory of Dr* GILBERT STUART, [*p.* 413.] *is propoſed by his friend* CALEDONIUS.

M. S.
GILBERTI STUART, LL. D.
Illum, ad Elyſias accedentem,
Lento riſu accepit
Maria ſuorum et diræ Eliſabethæ victima.
Illum Scotiæ reges à paupertate,
Proceres perpetuo perduellione,
Vindicantem,
Ferguſius, Valeſius, Brutius,
Et magna heroum cohors,
Lætis amplexibus acciperunt.
In ejus paginâ princeps oratorum
Stylum ſuum agnovit et collaudabat.
Illum filium perdilectum,
Expolitum, ſcientiâ ſuâ imbutum,
Flevit Erato.
Non omnis moritur; melior pars ſupereſt.
Et fama per ora virum volitabit,
Dum hicce orbis ultricibus flammis
Expiret.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA.

A plan is formed by the Empreſs for eſtabliſhing a bank for carrying into circulation eleven millions of ſpecie, to be lent on pledges to merchants and manufacturers, for the encouragement of trade; and twenty-two millions of roubles, for accommodating the nobleſſe and gentlemen of property, on mortgages at an intereſt of 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. more, to be advanced in part towards the repayment of the ſum borrowed. In this ſcheme, as repreſented in the papers, the mortgagee, or his heirs, is to have the eſtate reſtored at the expiration of 20 years without further payment: [a miſtake, no doubt, as 3 per cent would only have paid back 60 per cent. in 20 years, towards liquidating the ſum borrowed of 100 l.] which do by no means appear to ſquare with her Majeſty's intentions. This ſcheme is well calculated to keep the gentlemen poor, and to make the merchants and traders rich. Theſe laſt can well afford to pay 5 per cent. or even 8 per cent. for money; while gentlemen of landed property have no means of improving the ſums borrowed; and therefore muſt neceſſarily impoveriſh themſelves by borrowing money to enable them to pay taxes.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Sept. 12. The royal obſequies were performed on the 9th inſtant. Twelve Captains of the guards placed the bier on a funeral car, which was drawn by eight horſes, that moved forward between a double line of ſoldiers, formed by the three battalions of guards; it was followed by the generals, field-officers, and twelve captains, of the garriſon, and all the officers of the houſe hold, and livery-ſervants of the deceaſed Monarch, in deep mourning; the proceſſion was cloſed by the magiſtrates of the city. When the proceſſion arrived before the great gate of the church, the twelve captains took down the bier, and carried it to the mouth of the vault, which was near the foot of the pulpit, the organ playing a ſolemn dirge; after the concluſion of which, the generals and colonels depoſited the remains of Frederic the Great, in the vault, by the ſide of his father, Frederic William.

Upon this occaſion the church was hung with black in all parts, with paintings in grey, on ſix columns, repreſenting, 1ſt, The conqueſt of Sileſia. 2dly, The war ſuſtained by his late Majeſty againſt ſix Sovereigns, from 1756 to 1763. 3dly, The embelliſhments of the towns, and the cultivation of waſte lands throughout the Pruſſian dominions. 4thly, The taking poſſeſſion of Weſtern Pruſſia. 5thly, The late German confederacy. 6thly, the protection granted during the late reign to the arts and ſciences. Six trophies were alſo erected within the church, on which were inſcribed the names of the twelve principal battles during the life of Frederic II. viz. Mollwitz, Czaſlau, Sorr, Hohenfriedberg, Keſſelſdorf, Lowozits, Prague, Roſbach, Leuther, Zorndorff, Liegnitz, and Torgau. The whole ceremony did not laſt above two hours, after which a dinner of 600 covers was ſerved in different apartments. On riſing from table, his Majeſty retired to Sans Souci, and in the evening to Charlottenburgh. The Chamberlains, General Rohdich, and Van Der Reck, who had the direction of the funeral pomp, were each preſented by the King with an elegant gold box, richly ſet round with brilliants.

FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, to a gentleman in Leith, dated Sept. 26.

We are extremely ſorry to inform you, that your ſhip Mercury, Thomas Davidſon maſter, was wrecked on a ſand-bank, about ſix miles off this coaſt, laſt Sunday, about ſeven o'clock in the evening. At nine ſhe went to pieces, and we apprehend all the people on board, except John Paterſon carpenter, and Walter Montgomery a paſſenger, were drowned. Theſe two men floated all night on part of the wreck, and yeſterday morning, about ten o'clock, were taken up by our pilot-boat, and brought on ſhore here, having their legs and other parts of their bodies much bruiſed. The moment we were informed of the diſmal accident, we flew to the aſſiſtance of theſe unfortunate men, got them conveyed to a convenient lodging, where we ordered them a ſupply of every thing they ſtood in need of in their diſtreſſed ſituation, and a doctor to attend them, who aſſures us they are in a fair way of recovery. We are juſt now told, that two others were taken up, and carried to a village called Mardyck, about three miles to the weſtward of this port; that one of them is ſince dead, and the other is not likely to recover.

recover. Some pieces of the wreck, and other trifling articles, have been caſt on ſhore, and ſome taken up by boats which went out on purpoſe. Theſe articles are depoſited in the admiralty warehouſes.

There were on board the Mercury when ſhe was wrecked, 59 men paſſengers, 28 women paſſengers, and 14 children; beſides the Captain and crew, who amounted to 12, in all 113 perſons. The paſſengers were moſtly artificers and tradeſmen, in the prime of life, from Edinburgh, Leith, and the neighbourhood, bound for Gibraltar, and have left a numerous liſt of friends and connections to lament their untimely fate.

EAST INDIES.

Extract of a letter by the Oſterly, Capt. Rogers, from China.

The Sea Otter, Capt Hannah, is arrived from King George's Sound, on the weſt coaſt of America, after one of the moſt proſperous voyages, perhaps, ever made in ſo ſhort a time. This brig, which was only 60 tons, and manned with 20 men, was fitted out in April 1785, by Capt. Mackintoſh, of the Contractor, and ſome other gentlemen in the Company's ſervice, as an experiment, while the Captain is gone to England to procure a licence from the India Company for carrying on this trade. Should he ſucceed in his application, of which I preſume there is but very little doubt, I am ſenſible it will inſure them a tremendous fortune; you will be aſtoniſhed when I tell you, that the whole out-fit, with the veſſel, did not coſt them 1000l. and, though ſhe was not more than one month on the coaſt, the furs ſhe collected were ſold at Canton for upwards of 30,000l. Had they had goods to have bartered, and been two or three months more on the coaſt, Capt. Hannah aſſured me he could have collected above 100,000l. worth of furs. The beauty of theſe furs is beyond deſcription, and held by the Chineſe in the higheſt eſtimation: it is aſtoniſhing with what rapidity they purchaſed them. Captain Hannah acquainted me that there were ſeveral ſent home to England as preſents; your friend Sir Joſeph Banks hath two of them ſent by this ſhip, where no doubt you will ſee them.—It is aſtoniſhing that this buſineſs hath not been taken up, long before this, directly from England, as there is a full deſcription of it in the publication you ſent me of Capt. Cook's laſt voyage: it is fully expected, that when the aſtoniſhing value of this trade is known in England, that the Company will ſend out ſome of their China ſhips to trade for furs on that coaſt, and to try to open a trade with Japan for the diſpoſal of them. Should they be able to accompliſh this trade, it would be a great acquiſition, as it would procure them vaſt quantities of ſilver and gold, and the furs would ſell for 300 per cent. more than they do at China. This trade is carried on by the Chineſe at an amazing advantage.

ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 2. Yeſterday the Commiſſioners named by act of parliament for reducing the national debt, began to carry the act into execution, when their broker bought 7100 l. South-ſea Annuities, as being the cheapeſt ſtock, and they will continue to buy the ſame ſum every day, either in the South Sea, or Three per cent. Bank-Annuities, whichever ſhall be the cheapeſt. This conſtant and regular purchaſe meets with the approbation of the public, and cannot fail of ſoon raiſing the national credit very conſiderably; as thoſe who want to ſell will always be ſure of finding a ready purchaſer, which will have a very great effect, when once generally known over the kingdom, and abroad.

Although the Commiſſioners for reducing the national debt are not confined to any ſtock in their purchaſe, yet the Commiſſioners for ſelling the Crown rents and lands, are directed by act of parliament to lay out the produce in the Three per cent. conſolidated Bank-Annuities only; and the Bank is ordered to open an account in that ſtock in their name.

The ſtockbrokers were a little diſappointed when the Commiſſioners bought in the South-Sea Annuities, which made the Three per cent. conſols. fall a little; but this will be the means of this ſtock being the ſubject of purchaſe next, as it is the wiſh of the miniſter to take the floating ſtock out of the market, whenever it can be done at near as reaſonable a rate as in the other Three per cents.

Morriſton, in Glamorganſhire, Sept. 2. At five o'clock on Monday morning, Aug. 14. when the colliers came to their work at Meſſ. Lockwood, Morris, and Co.'s colliery, at Landore, a dreadful exploſion took place, the particulars of which are as follows: The work having been at reſt from the preceding Saturday, a quantity of inflammable air had collected in the main ſtreet, by a current of wi

wind having blown into it from ſome hand-ſtreets, as they are termed, being by ſtreets leading into other parts of the work. It has been uſual with the workmen, from time to time, to ſet fire to this inflammable air as they find it collect, by little and little, which cauſes an exploſion that diſſipates it; and the ſame has been hitherto found the beſt method of preventing its collection in any great quantity. There had been no dangerous collection of inflammable air in this work for three years before, when another exploſion happened, by which four men loſt their lives. This gave the men confidence, and they had not taken the uſual precaution of firing the inflammable air after a Sunday's reſt, (it collecting in greater quantities when the work has been at reſt), by an ingenious contrivance, ſometimes in uſe with them, of ſetting fire to it whilſt they keep themſelves at a diſtance of 80 or 100 yards, by a line fixed to the ſupporters of the work, to which line is ſuſpended a board that has a candle placed at the top, and is capable of being drawn along the line by another line that is doubled over the roller. At this time, one William Young, a young man, about 21 years of age, who had been working there for 12 years, going at the head of a gang of other colliers, with a candle at the end of a rod, about ſix feet long, meaning to explode the inflammable air, and little conſcious of the quantity that was collected, ſet fire to the ſame, when inſtantly an exploſion took place, as loud, or louder, than the heavieſt diſcharge of artillery.—The gang conſiſted of Will. Young, aged 21, and Edw. Williams, aged 45; theſe were both killed; they were going hand in hand, and were found ſo, dead. The next pair of workmen (as it is uſual to go in pairs, at ſmall diſtances, to communicate light, in caſes where the preceding lights have been extinguiſhed by the inflammable air), were Wm Williams, 55, and David John, 54, at about five yards diſtance; the firſt of theſe was killed, the next had his thigh broke, and is now likely to recover. The next were at about the ſame diſtance, Morgan Grey, aged 32, and Morgan Harry, 31, both killed. The next, at the like diſtance, were Jenkin David, 40, and Jenkin Jenkin, 35; the firſt had only his collar-bone broke, and both were a little burnt, but are now recovered, and the latter has been able already to return to his work. Thomas John was within three yards of the laſt pair; he was only a little burnt, and is recovered. The unfortunate men who loſt their lives have left four widows and ſeven children. David John relates, that he had his thigh broke by two of the men who were killed being blown againſt him. After the exploſion, all lights being out, this poor man endeavouring to crawl away, actually got about 12 yards farther into the work, through miſtake of the way. One Thomas Richards, a couſin of Morgan Grey, as ſoon as he heard of the accident, which was about 20 minutes after, ran into the ſtreet where the men were killed, and fetched his couſin out. Directly after, Mr James Grey, (ſuperintendant of the work), with others, went in, and fetched out the poor man who had his thigh broke. The inflammable air had been ſufficiently diſſipated to leave it no longer dangerous; but ſeveral complained afterwards of ſickneſs for three or four days, by reaſon of what they had inhaled of it.

Saturday, Sept. 2. came on at the Old Bailey, before Mr Juſtice Gould, Mr Recorder, and a Middleſex Jury, the trial of James George Semple, alias Harold, alias Kennedy, for feloniouſly ſtealing a poſt-chaiſe, value 50 l. the property of Mr John Licet, coachmaker in Whitechapel.

Mr Licet depoſed, that the priſoner at the bar was recommended to him by Thomas Bolton, who keeps the Saracen's Head in Aldgate; that he had hired of him a poſt-chaiſe to Barnet, and paid him at the rate of 6 s. per day. This chaiſe he kept for ſeven days. On returning it the 17th of July 1785, he told Licet that he ſhould want another ſoon, for three weeks or a month, and that on account of the length of the time he ſhould expect it ſomewhat cheaper. It was conſequently agreed for at 5 s. a-day. Licet fitted up the carriage with piſtol holſters, a net at the roof, and a platform, at the deſire of Semple, who was to pay whatever extra expences that accommodation might occaſion. Horſes were accordingly ſent from the Saracen's Head in the priſoner's name, and the carriage was taken away on the 1ſt of September 1785. Mr Licet has not to this day ever ſince received or heard the leaſt account of it.

The priſoner tranſacted this buſineſs under the name of Harold. In Licet's books,

books, *his name is ſuppoſed to be Semple*, was written upon an eraſure, which Licet explained ſatisfactorily, by ſaying that the words eraſed were Mac ſomething; and that he made the entry as it now ſtood about three quarters of a year ſince, when the impoſtor's true name firſt tranſpired.

Mr Garrow croſs examined Mr Licet, and ſeemed anxious to bring him to acknowledge that he meant to have made it only a debt. This, however, Licet ſtoutly denied. His evidence afforded much entertainment to the Court from the conſiſtency of his ſtory, his unembarraſſed attention to what he was about, and particularly by the ſmartneſs of his replies.

He was aſked who was concerned in the proſecution, and whether it did not originate in the indignation of Mr Felton, hatter, in Fleet-ſtreet. Licet acknowledged his obligations to Mr Felton for his advice, but added, that he believed his own pocket would be ſaddled with all the expences of the proſecution. "Well but, ſaid Mr Garrow, how did the priſoner demean himſelf? Did he go about the buſineſs as you and I would have done?" "O no, ſaid the witneſs, his addreſs is very different, I aſſure you. He is not ſo *rough*; he is a gentleman; his manners are perfectly *poliſhed*."

Mr Bolton, of the Saracen's Head, merchant and deacon, ſervants, were alſo ſworn and interrogated. Their evidence went chiefly to identify the perſon of the priſoner, and to prove the delivery of the chaiſe.

Mr Recorder then aſked the priſoner what defence he had to make for himſelf.

Mr Garrow then roſe and begged leave to call the attention of the Court to ſuch particular circumſtances in the caſe of his client, as he truſted would render all defence on his part unneceſſary. The tranſaction, in his opinion, had all the requiſites of a bargain between one man with another. Taking up the matter on this ground, he produced a variety of caſes to eſtabliſh this propoſition, that as there appeared to him a bargain or agreement between the parties, Major Semple was chargeable only with having failed in fulfilling this part of the contract. The conſequence was, that he could have redreſs by a recovery of his property in a civil ſuit. This was the jet of his argument, and he contended that it would reſt with the jury to determine what the real nature of the fact or tranſaction between his client and Licet was; and if they admitted with him the reality of a contract, he was ſatisfied in his own mind, that it was impoſſible that the caſe before the Court could warrant a felonious indictment.

Mr Edgar, who was the other counſel for the priſoner, did not feel the force of the argument from the caſes which had been quoted. He thought them inapplicable, and preſumed the reaſon they were intended to ſupport would be deemed inconcluſive. He admitted the contract was not fully proved, and argued on the ſuppoſition that there was none, that it was only a hire ſimply, and that it was a hire for a ſpecific time. But he deſired the court, and particularly the jury, to beware of the conſequence of pronouncing his client guilty, becauſe he had not delivered to Mr Licet his property within a certain time. He denied that there was any law exiſting, by which one man could charge another feloniouſly for not keeping his time to a day. And where could the line be drawn? No limitation of time whatever could conſtitute felony by the laws of England. He therefore thought his client's caſe would bear him out on theſe principles, even ſuppoſing he could produce no exculpatory evidence.

Mr Recorder thought differently. He was joined in opinion by Judge Gould, who thought the caſe fully within the late adjudications. The opinion of counſel being thus over-ruled, the priſoner was called upon for what he had to ſay in his own behalf.

Major SEMPLE's *Defence.*

While he lodged at the Saracen's Head, he had occaſion to hire a carriage. There being none at the inn where he was to his mind, he was recommended to Mr Licet, from whom he hired one for ſeven days, as it was marked or entered in Mr Licet's book. Not long ſubſequent to this tranſaction, he bought a carriage from Mr Licet at 50l. This he had upon trial. If it ſuited him, he was to pay for it about a twelvemonth afterwards; if not, it was to be charged to him at 5s. per day. Mr Licet, however, alledging, that altering the chaiſe, for the accommodation of Major Semple, coſt him a good deal of extra charge, and Major Semple agreeing to defray theſe, Mr Licet preſented him with a bill of about ſix pounds. The priſoner then gave him a 10l. bank note.

The evidence he called was one Sangrove, a barber in Knightſbridge, who ſwore, that Mr Licet, on applying to him concerning Major Semple, ſignified an intention of arreſting him if he could find where he was. He ſtated the converſation that paſſed between them on this occaſion, and ſwore to the priſoner's account of the bargain which he ſaid took place between him and Mr Licet, concerning the chaiſe, by ſtating that Mr Licet ſaid to him, that the Major had the carriage on hire or liking.

Mr Licet being called upon by the Judge, gave a flat contradiction to this evidence.

Charge to the Jury.

Mr Recorder ſtated every part of the evidence for and againſt the proſecution, with great impartiality and exactneſs, and replied to the objections urged by the priſoner's counſel. He denied that there was any thing like a contract proved. So that there was not the leaſt foundation for any reaſoning on that ſuppoſition. There was, in his opinion, yet leſs weight, if poſſible, in the argument urged by Mr Edgar. For it ſtruck him as fairly and completely made out in the caſe, that the hiring which had taken place, was no more than a pretext made uſe of by the priſoner, for getting poſſeſſion of Mr Licet's property, that he might convert it to his own purpoſes. The hiring a chaiſe before, and honourably paying the debt incurred by that means, carrying on theſe tranſactions under a fictitious name, and never having to this moment produced the carrriage, were circumſtances which ſhewed that the property had been obtained with a felonious intent; that the chaiſe was not hired with any view either to return it, or pay for it; and that the priſoner appeared to have no other object in what he did, than to realize whatever the chaiſe could fetch for his own uſe. The ſimple queſtion therefore on which the jury were to decide, was the nature of the tranſaction between Mr Licet and the priſoner. If they thought he had really hired the chaiſe with a view to produce it, and pay for the time it was in his ſervice, though from neceſſity he had diſpoſed of it, however ſuch an action might be condemned or puniſhed as a breach of truſt, the law would not recognize it as felonious. But if, on the contrary, they thought, from the evidence which had been produced, that the hiring was not *bona fide* on the priſoner's part, or, in ſhort, that they could not clear him of an intention to poſſeſs himſelf of this property, he could aſſure them there was no law againſt their bringing him in guilty.

The jury, after conſulting among themſelves for the ſpace of 10 minutes, gave in their verdict, *Guilty*.

The Recorder then aſked them to which of the two witneſſes, Sangrove or Licet, who had ſo directly contradicted each other, they gave credit in making up the verdict? They anſwered, to Mr Licet. The Judge obſerved, that he had the honour to be of their opinion.

The priſoner received the verdict with perfect compoſure. He bowed, and withdrew.

He is a very genteel young man, of 27, a thin face, impreſſed with ſtrong lines of ſenſibility, and rather a ſallow complexion; perhaps occaſioned by his long confinement. He was dreſſed in a light coloured mixture, with ſtriped waiſtcoat and kerſeymere breeches; his hair neatly clubbed and powdered in the preſent taſte.

Stamford, Sept. 8. On Tueſday laſt Mr Goood, of St Martin's Stamford Baron, with aſſiſtants, took from a cow, the property of Mr Lupton, of Thriſt Houſe, near this place, a calf of the following moſt uncommon make: It had two heads, with two eyes and two ears to each, and fairly ſeparated ſo far as the neck-bone, four cheek-bones of the like ſize as if only a ſingle calf; ſix legs, four of them as of a ſingle calf, the other two ſmall, one growing from the top of the ſhoulder, and the other from the top of the rump; two tails, one on each ſide the haunch-bone; the carcaſe had one breaſt upwards, the other downwards; two diſtinct ſets of inwards, and two proper places of diſcharge, with a ſkin to ſeparate the veſſels; one windpipe leading from each head to the heart and liver, which were the ſame as in other calves, though larger.

Plymouth-dock, Sept. 9. This day was launched at this place, amidſt the acclamations of at leaſt 30,000 ſpectators, his Majeſty's ſhip the Royal Sovereign, of 110 guns. Her dimenſions are as follows.

	feet.	*in.*
Length from the fore part of the figure at the head to the aft-ſide of the taffarel,	221	0
Length of the gun-deck,	184	0
Extreme breadth,	52	0
Depth in the hold,	52	3
Burthen in tons,	2164½	

The

The above is a remarkable fine ſhip, and is the firſt ſhip of war that was ever launched from ſtocks. The figure at the head is reckoned as fine a piece of carved work, of its kind, as ever was turned out of hand. It repreſents his Majeſty ſitting on an arch, ſupported by Britannia and Fame, trampling on Envy.

Whitehaven, Sept. 13. The moſt remarkable effect produced in this neighbourhood, by the late earthquake, is to be ſeen a little above Gilierthwaite, near the head of Ennerdale water. At that place, cloſe by the large mountain called the Pillar, ſtands a ſtupendous rock, the altitude of which has perhaps never been taken; but by its forming ſo large an object near one of the loftieſt mountains in England, there can be no doubt of its being immenſely high. It is known by the name of the Pillar Rock, has been the reſort of eagles time out of mind, and its appearance juſtifies the general conjecture of its having, in ſome former convulſion of the earth, been ſeparated from its preſent bulky neighbour. In the concuſſion, which was lately ſo generally felt through the northern parts of theſe kingdoms, a large portion of this rock has been thrown down. The fragments of ſtone which have been ſhaken from it, are at preſent ſcattered about its baſe, and muſt be of the weight of ſeveral thouſand tons. The whole forms a ſublime and tremendous figure, worthy the obſervation of the curious.

Whitehaven, Sept. 20. The exceſſive heavy rains which fell on Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, occaſioned a greater flood in ſome parts of this country than perhaps ever was known at this ſeaſon of the year. The lower part of Keſwick was under water for near two days, and the bridge leading towards Cockermouth is waſhed down. At Cockermouth, the Derwent overflowed its banks, and on Thurſday and Friday afforded frequent melancholy views of corn and hay floating upon it. For ſeveral hours on Friday, the water covered the turnpike-road a foot deep the length of half a mile on this ſide of the river; and the grounds on the oppoſite ſide, which are much lower, were entirely overflowed for two days. We have alſo ſimilar accounts from Buttermine, Lowſwater, Lamplugh, and ſeveral other places. Beſides the inconveniencies to which many people have been put, by having their habitations deluged, conſiderable loſs has been ſuſtained by many; the produce of their fields being either ſwept away, or rendered unfit for uſe; and, it is feared, the reports yet made are only a partial account of the deſtruction this flood has occaſioned.

Extract of a letter from Mr Lunardi, dated, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Sept. 20.

As bad news is generally conveyed with more velocity than good, and perhaps with enlargements, I will therefore inform you of the real truth.

There is no poſſibility of preventing that immenſe crowd, which is generally round the balloon, when it is filling; nor the activity of gentlemen, too willing to give their aſſiſtance, and too officious about a ſubject ſo new to them.

My balloon was about one-third full, and a great many gentlemen were holding it by the netting, when I went to pour into the ciſtern the reſt of the oil of vitriol deſtined for the purpoſe. This having cauſed a ſtrong effervescence, generated inflammable air with ſuch rapidity, that ſome of it eſcaped from two different parts at the lower end of the apparatus, and ſpread among the feet of ſeveral gentlemen who were holding the balloon, and who were ſo alarmed, that leaving it at liberty, they ran from the ſpot. The balloon now roſe with great velocity, carrying up with it a gentleman of this town, about 22 years of age.

This unhappy victim held a ſtrong rope (which was faſtened to the crown of the balloon, and was to have been the cable of my big anchor) twiſted about his hand, and could not diſengage himſelf when the other gentlemen fled; he was of courſe elevated about the height of St Paul's cupola, when the balloon turned downward, the crown divided from it, and the unfortunate gentleman fell to the ground.

He did not expire immediately, having fallen upon very ſoft ground; he ſpoke for ſome time to his unhappy parents, and to the ſurgeons who came to aſſiſt him; but his internal veſſels being broken, he died about an hour and a half after the fall.

Before this unhappy accident, I had taken notice of the young gentleman, and twice untwiſted the fatal rope from his hand, begging him to leave it loſe and give free expanſion to the balloon which was now filling apace—But I th

it was his deſtiny, and his hour was come appointed

I can write no more. I am ſo affected by the loſs of this unfortunate young man, that my frame is entirely diſcompoſed. I never ſuffered ſo much ſince I was born; I am inconſolable, and ſhall wear deep mourning for him. Adieu.

VINCENT LUNARDI.

The following more particular account of this melancholy accident appeared in the London papers.

Mr Lunardi having undertaken to make an aerial excurſion from Newcaſtle, accompanied by another gentleman, on Tueſday ſe'nnight, at one o'clock, he began the proceſs of filling the balloon, which went forward with great regularity and expedition; and it ſoon became neceſſary to take away the ropes to which its top was faſtened, the poles that ſupported them not being of a ſufficient height. The balloon having gained a conſiderable buoyance, a number of gentlemen kept it down by holding the net which covered it. When it was about two thirds full, a quantity of acid was added, to accelerate the proceſs; in a few minutes a conſiderable effervеſcence was perceived, and, in order to aſcertain its force, Mr Lunardi drew the plug from the funnel, which was followed by the emiſſion of a quantity of gas, the ſudden noiſe of which gave an unneceſſary alarm to three or four gentlemen on that ſide of the balloon, who ruſhed from their ſtations, and by their motion and involuntary expreſſions (no ſhadow of danger being at that moment exiſting) cauſed the others near them to quit their hold, and fly to the oppoſite ſide. One ſide of the balloon being by this means totally deſerted, its ſtrong power of aſcenſion tore the neck where it joined to the barrel; the noiſe of this being heard, and the gas eſcaping in a conſiderable quantity, notwithſtanding Mr Lunardi's aſſurances of ſafety, and his entreaties not to quit their hold, the alarm became general, and in a few ſeconds the balloon was liberated, and aſcended with great velocity. It is here neceſſary to relate a moſt melancholy circumſtance: One of the ropes, faſtened to the top of the balloon, was retained to aſſiſt Mr Lunardi in deſcending, of which, during the operation of filling, Mr Robſon Heron, jun. of that town, was kind enough to take the care, and having inadvertently coiled it round his hand and arm, he was by that means unfortunately carried up by the balloon, it is ſuppoſed, 300 feet; his weight having turned the balloon, its top, where the rope was tied, tore away, and brought with it the netting, which accompanied the young gentleman in his fall into a garden adjoining. He did not appear to have received any external contuſion from the fall, but complained much of pain in his back and inteſtines. In this ſtate he continued for a few hours, and then expired.

Government is now about ſettling a colony in New Holland, in the Indian ſeas; and the Commiſſioners of the Navy have advertiſed for 1500 tons of tranſports. This ſettlement is to be formed at Botany bay, on the weſt ſide of the iſland, where Capt. Cook refreſhed and ſtaid ſome time on his voyage 1770. As he firſt ſailed round that ſide of the iſland, he called it New South Wales, and the two Capes at the mouth of the river were called by the names of Banks and Solander. There are 680 men felons and 70 women felons to go, and they are to be guarded by 12 marines and a corporal in every tranſport, containing 150 felons. There are ſeveral men of war and ſome frigates to go, but they all come back but one or two, which are to remain there ſome time, to aſſiſt in eſtabliſhing a garriſon of 300 men intended to be left there. The whole equipment, army, navy, and felons, are to be landed with two years proviſions, and all ſorts of implements for the culture of the earth, and hunting and fiſhing, and ſome ſlight buildings are to be run up immediately till a proper fort and townhouſe are erected. This place is nearly in the ſame latitude with the Cape of Good Hope, and about eight months voyage from England.

London, Sept. 5. The Archduke and Ducheſs of Milan arrived here yeſterday. His Highneſs, with ſeveral gentlemen of his ſuite, attended at the Old Bailey, and ſtaid there during two trials; one of which was that of the noted Shepherd. The Duke converſed in French and Italian with Mr Roſe, who informed him of the particulars of the proceedings. He is an exceedingly genteel man, about 30, with a fine freſh countenance, very expreſſive, and has not the leaſt appearance of a foreigner. He was dreſſed in the preſent Engliſh taſte, a plain drab coat and white waiſtcoat, and was unaffectedly polite and affable.

The

The following is an account of the entertainment of the Archduke and Ducheſs of Auſtria, &c. at Windſor.

The Archduke and Ducheſs of Auſtria, with the Prince and Princeſs Albani, having received an invitation from his Majeſty to dine at Windſor caſtle on Thurſday Sept. 28 they arrived there about one o'clock.— The incumbrance of workmen, &c. having been previouſly removed, all the fine furniture uncovered, and the whole apartments rendered as magnificent as poſſible, theſe illuſtrious viſitors were conducted through the caſtle by their Majeſties in perſon. To ſee and to examine every thing worthy of obſervation took up till three o'clock, when they attended the King and Queen to the cathedral, that elegant piece of Gothic architecture; and likewiſe to ſee the cartoon of the *Reſurrection*, which is now painting by Mr Weſt, and which, by his Majeſty's command, was ſuſpended in that place, in order that the Archduke and his company might have a better idea what the painted window would be when finiſhed. The Rev. Dr Lockman and Mr Weſt attended, with Mr Jarvis, who had with him part of the window, with which the Archduke, the Prince Albani, &c. appeared to be highly delighted. Of all the Roman Nobility, Prince Albani is reckoned the beſt judge, as well as the moſt liberal encourager, of the fine arts:—theſe qualities he inherits from his uncle, Cardinal Albani, who was the great *Mæcenas* of his time, and formed a moſt ſuperb collection of vertû. After expreſſing every ſatisfaction, their Majeſties returned with their illuſtrious gueſts, at four o'clock, to dinner, in one of the great apartments of the caſtle. At ſeven o'clock they retired to a grand concert in the King's guard-chamber, which laſted till eleven. It conſiſted of four acts: in the intervals between which, the company were entertained with tea and other refreſhments, in the adjoining apartments. But what rendered the entertainment ſuperior to what any other Sovereign in Europe could give, was Dr Herſchel's introducing to this auguſt aſſembly the celeſtial bodies, by means of his new grand teleſcope.

At eleven o'clock, the great doors of St George's Hall (which open into the guard-room where the concert was) were thrown open, and exhibited a ſcene of ſuch ſplendor and magnificence, that, I believe, no one preſent could imagine any thing ſuperior in thoſe ſplendid orbs which they had juſt been viewing. In the hall were two tables, covered with a moſt magnificent ſupper. At the firſt table (which contained only ſix covers) ſat the King and Queen, at the upper end; and on one ſide the Archducheſs, with the Princeſs Royal; and, on the oppoſite ſide, the Archduke, with the Princeſs Auguſta. The ſecond was a long table, with a great number of covers; on the ſides of which were placed the Prince and Princeſs Albani, with the Britiſh Nobility and foreigners of diſtinction, who had been invited; and at the lower end Colonel Fox, the commanding officer of the troops at Windſor. At half paſt twelve their Majeſties and the company roſe from table, and paſſed into the King's guard-chamber, where theſe illuſtrious viſitors remained near half an hour, and then took leave of their Majeſties, and returned to London. The whole of the entertainments of the day were moſt judiciouſly planned, and happily executed; and the utmoſt joy and ſatisfaction appeared in the countenances of all that were preſent.

When her Highneſs the Archducheſs went to the India Houſe, ſhe was received in form by the Chairman and Directors. She appeared to be greatly delighted when ſhe entered the ware-room, where the richeſt muſlins are depoſited. The Chairman begged her Imperial Highneſs would do the Company the honour to accept a piece of muſlin as a preſent for herſelf; and alſo two others, one for each of the two ladies who accompanied her; and that to this favour ſhe would add one more, which was to chooſe the pieces herſelf. Her Highneſs was extremely well pleaſed with the offer; ſhe accepted it without heſitation, and immediately began to examine the richeſt pieces in the room: ſhe was for a long time unable to fix her choice, ſo great were the variety and beauty of the muſlins then before her. She however at laſt determined; and the three pieces, that pleaſed her and the other ladies moſt, were immediately conveyed to the Archduke's houſe in Dover-ſtreet.

A correſpondent who has read the Addreſs from the borough of Weſtbury, in Wiltſhire, and thinks it, both for matter and manner, ſuperior to any that has yet appeared, wiſhes for its publication.

To

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,
The humble and dutiful Addreſs of the Mayor, capital Burgeſſes, and others of the Borough and Town of Weſtbury, in the County of Wilts

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, the Mayor, capital burgeſſes, and others of the Borough and Town of Weſtbury, beg leave, through the channel of our repreſentatives, (equally intereſted in, and we are perſuaded fully partaking of, the ſame ſentiments with ourſelves), moſt humbly to offer to your Majeſty, in the fervency of thanks to Heaven, and of zeal and attachment to your royal perſon and government, our ſincere and heartfelt congratulations on the late happy eſcape of your Majeſty from the traitorous attempt of aſſaſſination, levelled againſt, though by the hand of Providence averted from, your royal perſon.

When we contemplate your Majeſty in your domeſtic capacity, with the ſubordinate feelings of ourſelves, firſt, as the tendereſt and beſt of huſbands to the deareſt, moſt exemplary, and moſt amiable of all conſorts; and next, as the father of a numerous and illuſtrious offſpring, planning the proſperity of each, and by example as well as precept promoting the good of all, the caſe is our own; we feel for ourſelves and our hearts are wrung by our thoughts.

But when we look up to your Majeſty in your higher and ſtill more exalted character, in your political capacity, as the father of your people, diſpenſing to us, and to the reſt of your grateful ſubjects, the genuine and unpolluted bleſſings of that conſtitution under which we live, and at the head of which, great Sire, you are placed; our feelings are carried beyond ourſelves; and whilſt we are loſt in the magnitude of the idea, and are led to deplore the heinouſneſs of the offence, the only conſolation (beſides the ſafety of your Majeſty) we find is, that it was an act in which the ſenſes had no guilt; it was an act of inſanity,

May your Majeſty long live! The reaſons of this are too obvious to mention. [Signed by 24 perſons]

Lond. Chron.

SCOTLAND

An advertiſement was publiſhed by the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, Aug. 30. intimating, That they having determined to remove, as much as poſſible, the nuiſance occaſioned by the preſent mode of collecting and conveying away the dung of the ſtreets in the new extended Royalty, are reſolved to let it for one year from Martinmas next, in the manner following:

The whole to be portioned out into five diviſions: a ticket and licence to be iſſued for each diviſion ſeparately, which ſhall not be transferable.—The ſaid licence will intitle the holder to ſend carts, to attend upon the ſtreets of that particular diviſion, during the following hours, viz.

In ſummer, from ſix to eight o'clock mornings, and from nine to eleven, Saturday nights; and in winter, from ſeven to nine o'clock mornings, and from ſeven to nine Saturday nights; under poſitive ſubjection to the following regulations:

The drivers of thoſe carts to ſummon the ſervants, by ringing bells, to carry their dung and ſulzie to the carts when the bells ring, ſo as to prevent any nuiſance whatſoever being laid out on the ſtreets.

If any cart is found receiving dung, &c. on the ſtreets in the New Extended Royalty, during any other than the ſtated hours, or if any driver is guilty of miſdemeanor, or in any ſhape attempting to defeat the intent of theſe regulations, the proprietor of ſuch cart to loſe the benefit of his licence for one month; and for the ſecond offence, or being found attending on the ſtreets within that month, the licence to be forfeited and ſold to another. The diviſions are as follows:

Quarter 1. The Bridge—Shakeſpear's Square, weſt to Gabriel's Road—Prince's Street, ſouth ſide, as far as the ſouth buildings go—St Anne's Street, and Canal Street.

2. Gabriel's Road—Prince's Street, to St David's Street, with South St David's—George's Street, to Sir Thomas Dundas's houſe—South ſide of the Square and Meuſe Lane.

3. St Andrew's Street, north from Sir Thomas Dundas's houſe—North ſide of the Square—Queen's Street—North St David's Street—Thiſtle Court, and the Lanes north ſide of George's Street to the Church.

4. North ſide of George's Street, weſt from the Church, with North Hanover Street, and all the ſouth ſide of George's Street.

5. Prince's

5. Prince's Street, from St David's Street all the way weſt—St David's Lane—Roſe Street and South Hanover Street.

If any ſervant is found tranſgreſſing any of the regulations now made, or acting in any ſhape contrary to ſuch parts of the act of council of April 9. 1777, as are not done away by the preſent, the ſaid act of council will be put in full force againſt all offenders in the Extended Royalty.

The licences were ſold by public roup.

Another advertiſement appeared, of the ſame date with the above, to the following purport:

Much inconvenience having ariſen to the inhabitants, both of Edinburgh and Canongate, from Coal-carts, Carriers carts, and other carriages, ſtanding upon the ſtreets, and alſo from late incroachments by Brokers, Pedlars-ſtalls, and other incumbrances upon the High-ſtreet,—The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of Edinburgh and Canongate, are determined, from and after Monday Sept. 25. to enforce the obſervance of the following regulations in the ſtricteſt manner:

I. No cart, loaded with coals, to ſtand for ſale upon any of the ſtreets of the City of Edinburgh or Canongate, particularly on that part of the High-ſtreet between the head of Chalmers's Cloſe and the Tolbooth of Canongate, on either ſide of the ſtreet, under the penalty of having the coals ſeized and confiſcated.

II. All carriers, whoſe lodgings or places of upſet, may be in any part between Chalmers's Cloſe and the ſaid Tolbooth of Canongate, to unload immediately upon their arrival, and to remove their empty carts entirely from the High-ſtreet, until they are ready for going away.—Two hours allowed for unloading, and the ſame time for reloading and departure.

III. No brokers, or other perſons, to expoſe furniture, or any houſehold or other goods whatever, for ſale, or other purpoſe, upon the High-ſtreet or pavement, either of the city of Edinburgh or burgh of Canongate, but to keep them within their houſes, on penalty of confiſcation.

IV. No green ſtalls, or fruit ſtalls, to be ſet up on any part of the ſaid ſtreet, but ſuch as the Magiſtrates have appointed, or may appoint for that purpoſe; and not to encroach on the pavement, but to keep entirely upon the ſtreet, and within the ſtrand or water-run.

V. No pedlars-ſtalls, or other erections for ſelling wares of any ſort, to be allowed on the ſaid High-ſtreet or pavement, under penalty of confiſcation.

VI. Carters bringing coals for ſale, muſt range up their carts on the ſouth back of the Canongate, between the ſteps leading to St John's Hill, and the road leading to St Leonard's Hill;—to keep on the ſouth ſide in a ſingle row, and to preſerve the foot-path clear for paſſengers; or, in the ſame orderly manner, in the Lawn-Market, and no other place within the city, as before mentioned.

VII. Carriers carts may alſo range in the ſame manner, at the ſaid back of the Canongate, and muſt obſerve the like good order when loading, and always keep on one ſide of the ſtreet only.

VIII. All carters, or proprietors of carts, employed in driving or removing earth or rubbiſh, within the city of Edinburgh and liberties, particularly in the New-Extended Royalty, muſt not uſe carts of any leſs deepneſs than ſixteen inches all round; and they muſt keep them in good repair, free of holes or breaches, and cloſely jointed, under penalty of ſeizure and confiſcation.

Letters from Irvine mention, that a number of the people called *Buchanites*, vol. 46. p. 589.] have returned again to their old habitations. They relate many of Mrs Buchan's tricks and impoſitions, and the high hand with which ſhe ruled over theſe deluded people.—The diſtribution of the proviſions to every one, ſhe kept in her own hand, and took ſpecial care that they ſhould not pamper their bodies with too much food, and every perſon behoved to be directed entirely by her. When any perſon was ſuſpected of having an intention to leave the ſociety, ſhe ordered them to be locked up and ducked every day in cold water, ſo that it required ſome little addreſs in any one to get out of her clutches.—The ſociety being once ſcarce of money, ſhe told them ſhe had a revelation informing her they ſhould have a ſupply of caſh from Heaven;—accordingly ſhe took one of the members out with her, and cauſed him to hold two corners of a ſheet, while ſhe held the other two. Having continued holding the ſheet for a conſiderable time without any ſhower of money falling upon it, the man at laſt tired, and left Mrs Buchan to hold the ſheet herſelf. Mrs Buchan, in a ſhort time after, came in with 5l. Sterling,

and upbraided the man for his unbelief, which she said was the only cause that prevented it from coming soonest. Many of the members, however, easily accounted for this pretended miracle, and shrewdly suspected that the money came from her own hoard. That she has a considerable purse, is not to be doubted, for she fell on many ways to rob the members of every thing they had of value.—Among other things, she informed them, one evening, that they were all to ascend to heaven next morning: therefore it was necessary they should lay aside all their vanities and ornaments, ordering them, at the same time, to throw their rings, watches, &c. into the ash-hole, which many were foolish to do; but some very prudently hid any thing of this kind that belonged to them. Next morning she took out all the people to take their flight: after they had waited till they were tired, not one of them found themselves any lighter than they were the day before, but remained with as firm a footing on earth as ever. She again blamed their unbelief that want of faith prevented their ascension—and complained of the hardship she was under in being obliged, through their unbelief, to continue with them in this world. She fell on a new expedient at last to make them light enough to ascend: nothing less was found requisite than to fast for forty days and forty nights; the experiment was immediately put in practice, and several found themselves at death's door in a short time; she was then obliged to allow them some spirits and water; but many resolved to submit no longer to such regimen, and went off altogether. We know not whether the forty days be ended; but a few experiments of this kind will leave her in the end sole proprietor of the society's funds and property.

A general meeting of the Schoolmasters of Scotland was held in the High School, Edinburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 14. for the farther consideration of their augmentation scheme. [vol. 47. p. 618.] The following is the substance of their minutes.

The meeting unanimously continued John Wilson, schoolmaster of South Leith, Preses, and chose James Davidson, schoolmaster of Dalmeny, clerk.

Settled accompts with Mr Wilson, who had been appointed treasurer by last meeting; received from him the balance of 48 l. 15 s. 11¾ d. Sterling, and a satisfactory account of the proceedings of last year's committee, and of their reasons for not applying to parliament last session.

Declared, That the schoolmasters still wish to be put only on the same footing in society as they were at their first establishment, in order to be equally useful: That they were not desired by any other body of men to make the application to parliament for an augmentation of their salaries: That they will thankfully accept of whatever relief parliament shall judge their present distressed situation requires; and that they never intended to make application to parliament, without the knowledge of the landed interest.

Continued the appointments of last General Meeting, with respect to delaying the application to parliament, consulting heritors and royal burghs, with this addition, that the landed interest may be applied to again individually, by such schoolmasters and others, as think they can do so with prudence and propriety; and directions for that purpose to be given by the Preses, upon application made to him—Transmitting to the treasurer arrears of the levy of 1 s. *per* pound on the salaries of schoolmasters—taking in and transmitting subscriptions—paying postages of letters, &c. sent to the treasurer—allowing parish schoolmasters to inspect the accounts of the treasurer and minutes of the committee.

Appointed the following persons, viz. the Preses, the clerk, Dr Adam, Mess. Fraser and Christison, of the High School, Edinburgh, Mess. Duncan of Inverkeithing, Gray of Cupar of Fife, Bryce of Anstruther-Easter, Bell of Dalkeith, Laurie of St Cuthbert's, Ferguson of Liberton, Paton of Cramond, Taylor of Ely, and Young of Queensferry, (any two of them, with the Preses, to be a quorum), to be this year's committee, with the same powers and instructions which were given to former committees; and their stated meetings to be held to-morrow, and on the first Saturday of January, April, and July next, at five o'clock afternoon, and on the day immediately preceding next general meeting, at 11 o'clock forenoon, in the Preses's house at Leith.

Appointed the said John Wilson again treasurer, and delivered to him the above-mentioned balance of 48 l. 15 s. 11¾ d. Sterling, to be accounted for as formerly.

Appointed

Appointed next general meeting to be held in the High School, Edinburgh, upon the 2d Thurſday of September, 1787, at ten o'clock forenoon.

The mail from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, containing the bags of letters from thirteen towns, was, about twelve o'clock at night, of Wedneſday, Sept. 13. ſtolen from the ſtable-yard at the poſt office of Kinroſs, and was ſome time afterwards found in a wood at a ſmall diſtance, cut up, with the bags, and ſeveral bills, with letters tore, lying near it. On Saturday, the 16th, Charles and William Jamieſon, tinkers, were apprehended at Falkirk, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the robbery.

Leith, Sept. 16. Yeſterday all the principal merchants and traders in Leith attended the new projected weekly Exchange on the area before the Aſſembly-Hall. Many gentlemen from Edinburgh and the country were likewiſe preſent, and expreſſed much ſatisfaction at the adoption of a meaſure which promiſes ſo much utility. They were particularly pleaſed with the vicinity of the aſſembly-rooms, to which there is a handſome retreat in bad weather, and elegant parlours fronting the Exchange, where buſineſs may be tranſacted with eaſe and diſpatch, within a moment's walk of the promenade.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Perth by Lord Eſkgrove, on Sept. 12.—— George Lumſden, late merchant in Falkland, accuſed of forgery, was outlawed for not appearing.—Then came on a proſecution at the inſtance of Mr William Robertſon, Advocate, Procurator for the Church of Scotland, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt Thomas Rattray of Dalrulzian, in the pariſh of Kirkmichael, and ſhire of Perth, for a riot, or diſturbing the public worſhip of God, in the church of Kirkmichael upon Sunday the 15th of November laſt. The libel was laid upon the 27th act of the 11th parliament of K. James VI. which ſtatutes and ordains, "That quhatſumever perſon or perſons ſall happen hereafter to perturb the ordour of the kirk in time of divine ſervice, or to make ony tumult, raiſe ony fraie, either in kirk or kirk-zaird, quhairthrow the people then convened ſall happen to be diſordered, troubled, or diſperſed, the ſame ſall be ane point of dittay; and the perſons to be convict thereof ſall tyne all their moveable gudes, to be eſcheit to our Sovereign Lord, for their offence:" And by which ſtatute it is ſpecially provided, That all perſons dilated of the ſaid offences ſhall be proſecuted for the ſame before the juſtice and his deputes, either in juſtice ayres or at particular diets; and that letters be direct to that effect in common form, at the inſtance of the miniſter, or King's Advocate, or Procurator for the Kirk, or any other that will purſue the ſaid offences. The libel ſtates, That the ſaid Thomas Rattry came into the pariſh-kirk of Kirkmichael, and there, with a wicked intention to perturb the order of the kirk in time of divine ſervice, and to trouble and diſorder the people then convened, placed himſelf oppoſite to the pulpit; and, after the public worſhip was begun, by the miniſter giving out the pſalm to the congregation, he cried out, with an audible voice, "That he had ſome buſineſs with the miniſter and elders, and hoped the congregation would excuſe him for taking up their attention a little, till he could get it diſcuſſed," or words to that purpoſe: That the miniſter then begged him not to diſturb the public worſhip of God; but that he, regardleſs of his intreaties, took a bit of paper out of his pocket, ſaying aloud, that he had found a bit of paper with his ſervant, but that he did not know what it was, and begged the gentlemen and ladies pardon, and hoped they would excuſe him till he ſaw what it was, or words to that purpoſe; That thereafter he called to John Falconer, one of his tenants, who was then ſitting at ſome diſtance from him in the church, ſaying to him, "Falconer, here, Falconer, carry this (meaning the bit of paper above mentioned, which he then held in his hand) to the clerk; and let him read it, that I may ſee what it is," or words to that purpoſe: That, afterwards, addreſſing himſelf to the clerk or precentor, he aſked him, Whether he had received any letter from him lately? to which he anſwered in the affirmative: That he then aſked him what he had done with it? to which he anſwered, That he had laid it before the ſeſſion: That he then called a ſecond time to the above-mentioned John Falconer, and that he, having come to him, received from him the bit of paper above mentioned, and, at his deſire, carried the ſame to the clerk: That the miniſter again intreated him not to diſturb the public worſhip, and added, that the bit of paper was a ſummons to

him from the ſeſſion to appear before them; and that they would meet after ſermon, when the ſame would be taken under conſideration: That, during all this time, the public worſhip of God was interrupted, by the indecent and outrageous behaviour of the ſaid Thomas Rattray; and that, during the reſt of the time he remained in church, he continued to diſturb the congregation, by grunting like a ſow, and mimicking the miniſter, and by brandiſhing his ſtick, and even ſhaking it at the miniſter while engaged in the ſacred duties of his office; and that he likewiſe continued, from time to time, to ſpeak aloud, ſometimes addreſſing himſelf to the elders, ſometimes to the miniſter, and ſometimes to other perſons; particularly, that, when he was deſired by one of the elders, to wait till the preaching was over, he replied, "Am I to wait ſermon a detail of old ſtories?" or words to that purpoſe: and that, by his ſaid indecent and outrageous behaviour, the order of the kirk was diſturbed in the time of divine ſervice, and the people then convened greatly diſordered and troubled.—Many ingenious arguments were urged by the counſel for the defender, which were ably anſwered on the part of the proſecutor. The Judge did not deliver any opinion upon the debate; though he ſaid he had formed one, which, if he were preſſed to it, he was ready to deliver. On account of the novelty and importance of the queſtion, but chiefly in conſideration of the trial's being brought in conſequence of directions from the General Aſſembly, he was deſirous of having certified it to the Court of Juſticiary; but as the form would not admit of this, he ſuggeſted to the Procurator for the Church to deſert the diet, which left it in his power to bring another action before the Court, if he ſhould be ſo adviſed, with concurrence of the King's Advocate; without whoſe concurrence, it appeared to be his Lordſhip's opinion, the proceedings were defective, as the Procurator's power of proſecuting was confined to the ſtatute; whereas the King's Advocate could proſecute the offence at common law, upon which, ſuppoſing the facts ſufficient, action might lie, even although the ſtatutes were conſidered as not applying, or in deſuetude; which for the ſolid reaſons urged by his Lordſhip, the proſecutor having agreed to, and to which the counſel for the pannel conſenting, his Lordſhip, without giving any judgement, in reſpect of the conſent, declared the diet deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, reſerving to the proſecutor to bring a new action as accords.—The Court then diſcuſſed two appeals; and there being no other buſineſs, they proceeded to Inverneſs.

The Court met at Inverneſs, Sept. 19. Lord Eſkgrove Judge.—Murdoch Macdonald, alias Macodrum, from Sky, was convicted of ſtealing a pocket-book, and was ſentenced to ſeven years baniſhment forth of Scotland. He was permitted to inliſt as a ſoldier, to go to the Eaſt Indies, the officer becoming bound to carry him out of the country.—John Du Macrae was accuſed of ſheep-ſtealing. The libel being found by the jury not proven, he was diſmiſſed.—Robert Garrow in Rothes, and ſundry others, were accuſed, at the inſtance of the Hon. Arthur Duff, and Sir William Gordon, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, of breaking and deſtroying the cruives and braes belonging to the purſuers ſalmon fiſhings on the river Spey. The jury found the libel not proven, whereupon the pannels were aſſoilzied. There was no other buſineſs before the Court.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 7. Mr W. Barber, upwards of thirty years in the guards, to Mrs Bates, at the Royal Oak, in Walton, near Stamford. This is her fourth huſband, and his third wife. He is near 75, and ſhe near 70.

11. At Glaſgow, Mr William Copland merchant, to Miſs Jeanie Robertſon, daughter of Mr John Robertſon ſenior, merchant.

12. At the Manſe of Grange, Banffſhire, the Rev. Mr Gordon of Monſtich, to Miſs Gordon of Aberdeen.

14. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Laing, architect, to Miſs Margaret Turnbull, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr George Turnbull, clerk to the ſignet.

14. At Drumſheugh, Mr Patrick Anderſon, clerk to the ſignet, to Miſs Suſannah Hamilton, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Hamilton, miniſter of Cramond.

17. A few days ago, at Inverkeithing, a man aged 87, to a woman of 73, being his fifth wife. He was the fourth huſband to his fourth wife.

23. At Edinburgh, John Mill, Eſq; of Fearn, in the county of Angus, to the Hon. Mrs Falconar, widow of the late Hon. George Falconar of Phesdo.

25. At Glaſgow, James Shortridge Sprowll, Eſq; to Miſs Margaret Maccall, daughter of John Maccall, Eſq; of Belvidera.

BIRTHS

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Sept. 1. At Tarvet, Mrs Rigg of Dounfield, of a daughter.

6. At London, the lady of the Marquis of Graham, of a ſon and heir.

14. At Aberdeen, Mrs Gordon of Pitlurg, of a daughter.

Paris, Sept. 19. The wife of Charles Caroue, formerly a grenadier, and now a labouring man at Dampiere, in the dioceſe of Auxerre, was, on the 25th and 26th of June, brought to bed of four children, all alive at this moment; they were each of them 14 inches long when born; the mother ſuckles two of them, and the two others are out at nurſe. It was ſeven years ſince this woman had born any children, and in eight days after her delivery, ſhe attended the market of St Amand.

20. At London, Lady Harriet Elliot, wife of the Hon. E. J. Elliot, and ſiſter to Mr Pitt, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 15. In Jamaica, Mr Allan Macdougall, ſon of Craigenith.

June 30. At Cederma, in the pariſh of St Joannes de Godim, in the dioceſe of Oporto, aged 117 years, Vereſimo Nogueira. He ſerved as a ſoldier from the age of 17 till he was 37, and was at the battle of Almanza. After having obtained his diſcharge, he married, had ſeveral children, and maintained his family by his own labour, and ſome little independency which he poſſeſſed. He always enjoyed the beſt ſtate of health; and it is not unlikely that he might have lived ſome years longer, had it not been for a fall, in which one of his legs was broken in three places, which occaſioned his death. He had all his teeth and all his hair, a few of which only were grey, and he enjoyed all his faculties to the laſt. This old man is a proof that an advanced age is not confined to the northern climates alone.

Lately at Chinſura, the chief of the Dutch ſettlements at Bengal, Mr William Johnſon, the reputed author of a book called the Adventures of a Guinea.

Lately at Calcutta, Maj-Gen. Ogle, after a ſervice of 35 years. The General was at the reduction of the Havannah, and in every action with that victorious army during the courſe of the war. In March 1783, he went out to India as Major to the 52d regiment, and on his arrival there ſucceeded to the rank of Major-General.

July 10. At Tobago, Mr David Wardrobe, third ſon of the late Mr David Wardrobe, merchant in Edinburgh.

Lately in India, Lieutenant-Colonel Herries, of the artillery.

30. In the iſland of Scio, aged 87, Samuel Bracebridge, Eſq; of Lindley, in Leiceſterſhire, a gentleman of large fortune, and deſcended from the ancient kings of Mercia.

Lately, at Zadenky, his ſeat, the Noble Caſimir Oſtroki, in the 126th year of his age. In 1683, he attended, in quality of page, King Sobieſki, when that monarch obliged the Turks to raiſe the Siege of Vienna.

Lately, at Aſolas, in the county of Clare, Ireland, Paul O'Brien, aged 107 years and 5 months. This man exerciſed his trade of a cooper, in which employment he rambled all over the country, till within a few days of his death.

Lately, at Aber Cowarch, near Dinas Moddwy, North Wales, in the 104th year of her age, Mrs Gaunor Fychan, commonly called Modryb Gaunor. The above veteran had ſaved a conſiderable ſum of money by begging at her door, and was never ſeen a mile from home by the oldeſt inhabitant living. She was followed to her grave by 18 grandchildren, 25 great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren.

Lately at Shepſcombe, Glouceſterſhire, Mary Hayden, aged 65; and the ſame evening her huſband, Bliſs Hayden, aged 85.

Aug. 18. Suddenly, at Figueira, in Portugal, Joſeph Naſh, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Vice-Conſul.

19. At Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, Mr Ralph Heron, ſon of Mr Heron, under-ſheriff of Northumberland, and of a reſpectable family.——The cataſtrophe of this unfortunate youth (who was drawn into the air by being entangled in the cords of Mr Lunardi's balloon, and fell from a height above the ſteeple of St Nicholas's church there, whereby his internal veſſels being broke, he continued alive but a few hours before he expired, in the preſence of his afflicted parents, ſiſters, and friends) ought to be a warning to that fooliſh curioſity which has no ſubject of real ſcience or utility for its object, but ſerves only to amuſe the gaping croud, and fill the pockets of an audacious adventurer. See p. 457.

20. At Dulwich, aged 98, Capt. Grantling, ſixty years commander of a ſhip in the Leghorn trade.

23. At Nantwich, in Cheſhire, Mrs Maddocks, relict of the late Plant Maddocks, Gent. On the following day (the 24th) Mr John Haſſal, brother of the above lady. And on the 27th, Mrs Haſſal, relict of the ſaid Mr John Haſſal.

At Paris, M. Beaujon, the rich financier, the King's banker, &c. ſaid to be worth two millions Sterling. He always kept a very elegant table, covered with the moſt exquiſite diſhes, of which he never taſted himſelf; milk and greens being his conſtant diet. His houſe was frequented by the firſt nobility, and even by princes. When he retired to reſt, a band of muſicians invited ſleep by the moſt melodious airs, while two beautiful damſels rocked his bed, which was formed in the

manner

manner of a cradle. He told his phyſician many years ago, that he muſt not expect to be remembered in his will, but his ſalary ſhould be augmented every year that he (M. Beaujon) lived. Yet, notwithſtanding this well-judged method of ſecuring the attention of the ſon of Æſculapius, the rich, the elegant, the munificent Beaujon now mingles with the dead.

"Pallida mors æquo pulſat pede
"Pauperum tabernas regumque turres."

His ſplendid hotel and fine gardens, once the reſidence of Mad. de Pompadour, and known by the name of L'Hotel de Ambaſſadeurs, he has bequeathed to Monſieur the King's brother. In this gentleman the poor have loſt a benefactor of unbounded liberality; and it is credibly aſſerted, that no ingenious artiſt, or man of literary merit, who preſented a production to him, ever left his houſe before he had received a princely reward in return. His own brother was the only perſon who never taſted of his bounty. He was repeatedly offered a town and country houſe, a carriage, and immenſe ſums of money, but conſtantly refuſed every thing. This gentleman, who received 1000 crowns a-year as one of his Majeſty's genealogiſts, lived contentedly on that moderate penſion, to which he could not be perſuaded to make the leaſt addition.

Lately, in Ireland, William Joſeph Hall Stevenſon, Eſq; of Skelton caſtle, in Cleveland, county of York. This gentleman may be ſaid to have been almoſt the inventor of a new ſpecies of writing, of which his "Crazy Tales," and "Fables for grown Gentlemen," where happy ſpecimens. It is hoped ſome friendly pen will tranſmit memorials of him to poſterity.

27 At Biſhop Auckland, in the 105th year of her age, Mrs Nanſome.

29 At Kirkpatrick juxta, the Rev. Mr William Scott, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 87th year of his age, and 51ſt of his miniſtry.

At Leith, in an advanced age, Mr John Grahame, wine cooper.

About the end of Auguſt laſt, one Roderick Mackinnon, aged 97 years, was drowned at the fiſhing, betwixt the iſlands of Sky and Uiſt. It is remarkable that in the year 1746, this ſame man fell over board, near the place where he ended his days, while he was piloting the Pretender; and being with difficulty brought to life, and congratulated by his friends on his eſcape, he replied in Gaelic, "What ſignifies my life? I had rather that I and 10,000 more had died, if my Prince had gained his end." This ſame Mackinnon is taken notice of by Voltaire.

31 At Norfolk houſe, in St James's Square, in the 67th year of his age, the Moſt Noble Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marſhal and Hereditary Marſhal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, Baron Howard, Fitzallen, Clun, Oſwaldeſtree, and Maltravers, Premier Duke and Earl of England, next the Blood Royal, and ſuppoſed the moſt ancient Duke and Peer now exiſting by Patent in the male line in Europe, one of the Nine Great Officers of ſtate by inheritance, and Chief of the illuſtrious Houſe of Howard.

His Grace was born the 19th of November 1719, and in 1777 ſucceeded Edward, the late Duke in title and eſtate. He married Catharine, daughter of John Brockholes of Claughton, in the county of Lancaſter, Eſq; by whom he has left an only ſon, Charles, now the eleventh Duke of Norfolk of this houſe, and the eleventh in deſcent from John Lord Howard, ſo created in 1483.

The preſent Duke married, firſt, Mary Anne, only child of John Coppinger of Bullivolane, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, Eſq; who died in child-bed the year following; and, ſecondly, F. Scudamore of Hom-Lacy, grand-daughter and ſole heireſs of James Lord Viſcount Scudamore, the laſt of that branch of the ancient family of the Scudamores of Herefordſhire.

His Grace was elected member of parliament for Carliſle in 1780, and in 1784 was returned for the cities of Hereford and Carliſle, and the Borough of Arundel, but made his election for Carliſle, which ſeat is now vacant.

Sept. 1 At Edinburgh, Mr Walter Simpſon, late of the iſland of St Kitt's, merchant.

2. At Alderton, the ſeat of his brother-in-law, Alexander Todd, Eſq; George Bruere, Eſq; Captain of an invalid company at Fort St George, and Lieutenant Governor of Bermuda.

3. At Stirling, William Bryce of Bowton, Eſq;

3. At his houſe in Finchley-common, in his 67th year, Mr Abraham Roche. He was only four feet two inches in height, and meaſured exactly the ſame in the girth; ſo that he was literally as thick as he was long.

4. At Caſtle-Menzies, Sir Robert Menzies, Bt.

5. At his houſe in Red-Lion-ſquare, in the 75th year of his age, Jonas Hanway, Eſq; late one of the Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's navy. The early part of his life was ſpent in very perturbed times, and amidſt a variety of uncommon ſcenes in Europe and Aſia; and ſince his arrival in England, in 1753, his indefatigable attention in the ſervice of the poor and unprotected made him eminently conſpicuous, not only in his own country, but throughout Europe.

7. At Aberdeen, in the 71ſt year of her age, Mrs Margaret Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, Eſq; of Dalziel, and relict of the late James Dallas, Eſq; of Lantray.

8. At

8. At his houſe at Hackney, Robert Lewin, Eſq; Secretary of the Bank, aged 81 years. He had been 63 years in the Bank, and 42 years Secretary

8 At Walmſley, in Eſſex, Mr Purvis, a gentleman farmer. He was formerly in the navy, and went a volunteer round the world with Admiral Anſon; and was one of the perſons left on the iſland of Tinian when the Centurion drove out to ſea.

8. At Eccleſjohn, James Scott, Eſq; of Commieſtown.

10. At Stenhouſe, in the 112th year of her age, Mrs Goldie ſenior, of Stenhouſe. She retained the uſe of all her faculties till within a few days of her death.

11. At his houſe on Lanſdown-hill, Bath, in the 83d year of his age, the Hon. Charles Hamilton, uncle to Lord Abercorn.

17. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, the Marchioneſs of Graham. Her Ladyſhip was third daughter to the Earl of Aſhburnham.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr John Irvine, clerk of Chancery.

19. In attempting to croſs the river Eden, near Redkirk Point, Mr John Wyllie, at the Leehouſes, was unfortunately drowned, with his horſe.

21. At Dover, where he had lately arrived from Bengal, Colonel Watſon, in the Company's ſervice.

21. Culvennan, the ſeat of Alexander Gordon, Eſq; Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, Bt.

22. At Leith, Mr John Tod ſhip-builder, in the 82d year of his age.

22. At Harwood, Margaret Macgilchriſt, wife to Capt. John Macintoſh of Harwood.

On his paſſage from India, Capt. Thomas Thomſon, late of the 98th regiment, and aſt on the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

25 At London, Lady Harriet Elliot, wife of the Hon Edward James Elliot Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and ſiſter to Mr Pitt.

27. At Glaſgow, Mr Archibald Simpſon, writer.

30 The Rev Mr Hugh Panton, of Paradie, near Kelſo.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Sept. 2 to appoint the Duke of Northumberland to be Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcaſtle upon Tyne

6. to confer the honour of knighthood on Laurence Cox, of the city of Weſtminſter, Eſq;

And alſo on Iſaac Pocock, Eſq; ſheriff of the county of Northampton.

to deliver the cuſtody of the ſeals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaſter to Charles Lord Hawkeſbury.

9. His Majeſty having thought fit to revoke his order in Council, bearing date the 5th day of March 1784, appointing a Committee of Privy Council for the conſideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and to declare the ſaid Committee diſſolved, has been pleaſed to appoint a new Committee of Privy Council for the buſineſs above mentioned, to conſiſt of the following members, viz.

The Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
The Firſt Lord of the Treaſury.
The Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.
His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.
The Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer, and
The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

And alſo of ſuch Lords of the Privy Council as ſhall hold any of the following offices, viz.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter.
The Paymaſter or Paymaſters General of his Majeſty's Forces.
The Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Navy. And
The Maſter of his Majeſty's Mint.

And his Majeſty was at the ſame time pleaſed to order, That

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, and ſuch perſons as ſhall hold offices in the kingdom of Ireland, and ſhall be members of the Privy Council in this kingdom, ſhould be members of the ſaid Committee.

And alſo that Lord Frederick Campbell,
Robert Lord Biſhop of London,
Lord Grantley,
Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Maſter of the Rolls,
The Honourable Thomas Harley,
The Honourable Sir Joſeph Yorke, K. B.
Sir John Goodricke, Bt,
William Eden, Eſq;
James Grenville, Eſq; and
Thomas Orde, Eſq;

ſhould be members of the ſaid Committee.

And that Lord Hawkeſbury, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter, and in his abſence the Rt Hon William Wyndham Grenville, be Preſident of the ſaid Committee.

9 to grant to the Earl of Clarendon, and to Lord Carteret, the office of Poſtmaſter-General.

to appoint Phineas Bond, Eſq; to be Conſul in the States of New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, in America, and alſo Commiſſary for Commercial affairs within the dominions of the United States of America.

13 to confer the honour of knighthood on William Altham, of the borough of Thetford, Eſq; and

Jonathan Phillips, of St Stephens, near Launceſton, in the county of Cornwall, Eſq;

16 to conſtitute and appoint the Rt Hon. William Pitt, James Graham, (commonly called Marquis of Graham), the Honourable Edward James Elliot, Sir John Aubrey, Bart,

Bart, and the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington of the kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the Illuſtrious Order of St Patrick, to be Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer

The King has been pleaſed to grant to Grey Elliott, Eſq; the office of an additional Clerk of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council in Ordinary, for the particular ſervice of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the conſideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

23. to grant unto Joſeph Smith, Eſq; the office of Comptroller of the Mint, in the room of John Buller, Eſq; deceaſed

6. The Queen has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Pechell, Eſq; to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to her Majeſty, in the room of Thomas Fauquier, Eſq; who is appointed a Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to her Majeſty.

War Office, Aug. 26

52d foot: Brev. Maj Henry Barry, to be Major, vice William Ogle.

From other papers.

Mr George Bruce writer is appointed one of the Depute-Clerks of Seſſion, in room of his father Mr Thomas Bruce

On Aug. 30 the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh preſented the Rev Mr William Martin, miniſter at Gargunnock, in the preſbytery of Stirling, and chaplain of Stirling Caſtle, to the New Grayfriars church, vacant by the tranſlation of the Rev Dr Hunter to the Tron Church

On Aug. 15. the Rev. Mr William Cameron was ordained Miniſter of the united parithes of Kirknewton and Eaſt Calder.

Sept. 2 His Majeſty has appointed Field-Mareſchal Baron de Rheden to the military command of Hanover, in the room of Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, who obtained leave to reſign.

2. The Earl of Crawford has preſented Mr James Beatſon, preacher, to the church and parith of Kingſbarns, in the preſbytery of St Andrew's, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr William Vilant. The right of patronage was claimed by the Crown, and a preſentation accordingly appeared in the Gazette; but it was afterwards relinquiſhed, the title being ill-founded

16 His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon George Keith Elphinſtone his Royal Highneſs's Secretary for Scotland; the Hon. Henry Erſkine, his Advocate; Sir Thomas Dundas, Sir James Erſkine, Charles Dundas, Alexander Wight, and Alexander Ferguſſon, Eſqrs, his Counſellors and Commiſſioners in Scotland.

19. John Wilſon, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's counſel, is appointed a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Sir George Nares, deceaſed.

28. The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. William Madden to be Paymaſter of the Marines, at Portſmouth, in room of Capt. Williams, deceaſed

28 Mr James French, preacher of the goſpel, was ordained miniſter of the parith of Carmunnock

Sept. 22. The Court of Directors of the Bank of England have appointed Mr Francis Martin Secretary, in the room of Robert Lewin, Eſq; deceaſed.

27. The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of Edinburgh conferred the freedom of the city on the Hon. Philip Yorke, Member of Parliament for Cambridge.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Sept. 19.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23s. 0d	20s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Bear,	19s. 0d.	18s. 6d.	17s. 0d.
Oats,	15s. 0d	14s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Peaſe,	21s. 0d		

Edinburgh, Oct. 6 1786. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Bear-meal, 8½d. Peaſe-meal. 8½d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard in September.

Males 18 } 40. Decreaſed 5.
Females 22 }

Age.	N°	Diſeaſes, &c.	N°
Under 2	16	Aged — —	4
Between 2 & 5	6	Bowelhive — —	2
5 & 10	2	Conſumption —	8
10 & 20	1	Child Bed — —	1
20 & 30	1	Chincough —	1
30 & 40	4	Dropſie — —	1
40 & 50	2	Fever —	3
50 & 60	3	Stillborn — —	3
60 & 70	1	Small-pox —	12
70 & 80	1	Teething —	4
80 & 90	2	Water in the head —	1
90 & 100	1		

PRICES OF STOCKS, Sept. 2.

Bank Stock 158½ a ¾ a ⅝
5 per cent. Ann. 114⅝ a ¾
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 97½ a ⅝
3 per cent. conſ. 77¾ a ⅞ a ¾
3 per cent. red. 78½ a ⅜ a ½ a ¼
Long Ann 23 1-16th.
Ditto 1778, 14 5-16ths a ⅜
South Sea 3 per cent. Old. Ann. 77¼
3 per cent Ann. 77¼ a ½
India Bonds unpaid, 105 a 106 prem.
India Scrip. 14 a 13¾ prem.
Lot. Tick. 14l. 19s. a 18s. 6d. a 19s. 6d.

Sept. 26.

5 per cent. Ann. 113⅞ a ¾
3 per cent. conſ. 77⅞ a ¾
India Stock, 166¼
India Bonds unpaid. 72s. prem
India Scrip. 13 prem.
Exch. Bills, 60 prem.
Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 15. 6d.
Bank for open. 156¼